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NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 4, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin to be Engineer in Chief and Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, rank rear admiral, for four years.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Wortman: comdr., July 1, 1917.
Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Berrien: comdr., July 1, 1917.
Lieut. H. B. Riebe: lieut. comdr., July 1, 1917.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Welte: lieut., Aug. 20, 1916.
Medical directors, rank of captain, to be medical directors, rank of rear admiral, Oct. 15, 1917: E. R. Stitt and G. H. Barber.

Asst. Surg. W. W. Hargrave: p.a. surg., Oct. 2, 1917.
Lieut. W. W. Lorschough: lieut. comdr., May 23, 1917.
Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1917:

D. L. Howard, P. L. Wilson and S. W. Oake.
Lieut. A. G. Stirling: lieut. comdr., July 1, 1917.
Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler: lieut. comdr., Aug. 10, 1917.
Lieut. L. B. Anderson: lieut. comdr., Sept. 1, 1917.
Lieut. J. S. McCain: lieut. comdr., Sept. 22, 1917.
Lieut. M. E. Manly: lieut. comdr., Oct. 7, 1917.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from Oct. 11, 1917:

R. C. Grady and R. L. Walker.
Lieut. A. Sharp, jr.: lieut. comdr., Nov. 20, 1917.
Surg. F. L. Benton: med. inspector, May 23, 1917.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors from Oct. 15, 1917: R. R. Richardson and J. Stepp.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons from Oct. 15, 1917:

J. M. Minter, S. L. Higgins and R. J. Straeten.

Asst. Surg. Henry C. Johnston, U.S.N.R.F.: asst. surg. in Navy from Nov. 17, 1917.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy from Nov. 17, 1917, to correct their date of rank: L. K. McCarty, S. R. Mills, J. A. Brown, A. N. Champion, A. L. Mills, M. F. Hudson and I. Dellar.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy from Nov. 17, 1917, to correct their status and date of rank: C. L. Andrus and F. G. Tindall.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors from Oct. 15, 1917: C. N. Fluke, C. G. Smith, E. A. Bachmann and H. F. Strine.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons Oct. 15, 1917:

F. H. Stibbens, R. Hayden, E. V. Vals, M. A. Stuart and R. I. Longabaugh.

Naval constructors, rank lieutenant commander, to be naval constructors, rank commander, from Oct. 15, 1917: J. Reed, jr. and E. G. Kintner.

Lieut. W. H. Booth: lieut. comdr., July 1, 1917.

Ens. B. L. Dombrowski: lieut. (j.g.), June 6, 1917.

TEMPORARY.

Captains to be rear admirals, temporary service, from Oct. 15, 1917: T. W. Kinkaid (additional number), W. S. Smith (add.), S. S. Wood, J. L. Jayne, C. W. Dyson (add.), C. S. Williams and J. D. McDonald.

Commanders to be captains, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917:

C. D. Stearns, R. K. Crank, H. B. Price, S. V. Graham, W. P. Scott (add.), J. M. Reeves (add.), R. C. Moody, F. Lyon (add.), J. McLuby, H. I. Cone, R. W. McNeely, G. E. Gelm, F. H. Brumby, J. P. Morton (add.), G. L. P. Stone, H. Laning, F. D. Karna, D. W. Todd, J. J. Kiemann, H. V. Butler, W. E. Gherard, J. J. Baby, W. H. Standley and K. M. Bennett.

Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose, rank commander, to be naval constructor, rank captain, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917.

Comdr. L. McNamee: capt., temporary, July 1, 1917.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, temporary, from July 1, 1917: W. R. Sayles, jr., K. G. Castleman (additional number), W. K. Wortman, F. D. Berrien, C. R. Train, W. P. Cronan, H. W. Osterhaus, C. P. Huff and B. A. Long.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: H. Williams, F. L. Sheffield, L. Shane, H. C. Dinger (add.), W. G. Roper, A. Buchanan, R. D. White, H. T. Winston (add.), F. R. Naile, E. P. Svars, H. C. Cocke, W. V. Tomb, B. T. Bulmer, L. Cox, R. T. Menner, B. G. Bartholow, M. G. Cook, W. Berthoff, F. McCommon, T. A. Kittinger, G. Whitlock, J. B. Gay, L. J. Wallace, J. O. Richardson, J. P. Mordock, D. A. Weaver, N. E. Nichols, O. G. Dowling, G. W. Early, W. Brown, jr., R. Henderson, E. C. S. Parker, J. O. Fisher (add.), W. T. Conn, jr., J. H. Blackburn, F. B. Freyer, C. Bean (add.), R. C. Davis (add.), W. D. Puleston, C. W. Densmore, D. Lyons, J. F. Daniels, G. DeP. Johnson, F. Rorschach, S. C. Rowan, W. S. Anderson, H. D. Cooke, S. M. Robinson (add.), W. W. Smyth, R. S. Holmes, F. J. Cleary (add.), F. H. Poter, W. J. Giles, R. A. Koch, L. B. Leahy, M. S. Davis, C. Moses and S. O. Loomis.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: C. C. Ross, H. M. Lammers, A. M. R. Allen and F. J. Comerford.

Lieut. Grafton A. Beall, jr.: lieut. comdr., temporary, from May 23, 1917.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, temporary, from July 1, 1917: W. A. Hall, H. B. Riebe, J. P. Miller, O. Bartlett, E. S. Moses, J. E. Connor, W. H. Booth, E. B. Woodworth and J. P. Olding.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants, temporary, June 5, 1917: Z. Lansdowne, H. R. A. Borchardt and A. McGlasson.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Oct. 10, 1917: E. L. Richardson, B. C. Phillips, J. D. Rorabaugh, L. Mansbach, W. Pollock, F. J. Pope and L. M. Palmer.

Carp. G. H. Wheeler: ensign, temporary, Oct. 11, 1917.

Ens. A. S. Neilson, U.S.N.R.F.: ensign in Navy, temporary, Nov. 30, 1917.

Ens. G. H. Cooley, N.N.V.: ensign in Navy, temporary, Dec. 15, 1917.

Ens. E. Q. Horton, U.S.N.R.F.: ensign in Navy, temporary, Dec. 15, 1917.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Oct. 10, 1917: H. W. Kitchen, W. S. Gallagher, W. W. Cole, K. E. F. Sorensen, J. K. Cronin, A. J. Gahagan, B. M. Parmenter, B. F. Schmidt, J. W. Lennon, F. S. Miller, A. Boileau, W. A. Tattersall, W. J. Russell and B. F. Blume.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Dec. 15, 1917: R. J. Ford, W. J. Poland, H. H. Phares, J. P. Conraddi, T. Fertner, J. Moran, E. H. Roach, E. H. Petri, O. J. Dahl, R. F. Streitz, W. W. Wesley, S. J. Drellishak, A. Skolasky, E. F. Bilson, W. E. Pollin, J. J. Morgan, F. Bense, C. E. Nelson, C. E. Parker, C. M. May, W. H. Thomas, F. G. Lemke, L. M. Harvey, E. F. Sale, A. J. Hoffman, E. L. Moyer, E. Eger, T. O. Ryan, F. Johnson, O. H. H. Strack, J. Erikson, jr., D. Ballard, H. H. Brown, E. M. Wanner, W. H. Stuart, L. E. Orrin, H. B. B. E. Foadick, N. E. Smith, A. O. Mundale, M. M. Nelson, J. C. Hicks, O. H. Small, C. W. Henckler, W. B. Anderson, H. Quinton, W. P. Crowley, H. O. Brown, L. M. Biller, J. S. Wierzbowski, R. Southern, G. W. Allen, E. A. Posey, E. T. Coon, J. F. McConlogue, G. H. Turner, J. K. Konieczny, F. A. Ruf, C. V. Pedersen, T. M. Arrow-smith, H. Eismann, W. R. Giddens, W. E. Sharon, E. C. Marheineke, H. G. Mecklenburg, J. D. Cornell, E. S. Mason and L. Criley.

Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from Dec. 15, 1917: C. I. Ostrom, R. DeBellefeuille, J. Williams, J. H. Burke, W. H. Newman, G. E. Comstock, G. Enos, R. M. Jeffries, F. P. Brown, F. L. McLellan, T. E. Orr, P. L. Rose, H. L. Thompson, W. A. Blazo, H. E. Adams, J. D. Lennon, H. G. Haynes, E. V. Brown, H. L. Ritchie, W. M. Price, W. A. Reynolds, E. E. Hall, L. K. Orr, L. W. Thomas, H. S. Ford, P. Mordridge, G. W. Haynes, C. J. Smith, C. Braun, jr., J. R. Rayhart, J. J. Dabbs, C. Morrison, I. A. White, J. A. Curson, J. F. Warris, E. B. Robinson, E. Roeller, E. B. Manly, A. L. Bishop, E. D. Berry, W. P. Rodman, S. W. Burton, W. Kuskey, J. S. Ouff, J. L. Wilson, G. L. H. Dolan, P. E. Current, L. Foust, T. R. Raderick, E. N. Varnado, E. J. Thonnesen, A. G. Lewis, J. E. Shaw, G. W. Pounder, W. L. De Camp, T. O. Kirby, C. A. Stevens, E. E. Tompkins, W. J. Thomas, E. J. Skou, A. Toretzky, H. B. Lough, L. McCormick, T. O. Macklin, W. A. Gordon, O. T. Schmitt, W. Scanlin, O. G. Tipping, C. G. Manning, F. R. Williams, J. Schnell, L. E. Bray, J. D. Rogers, J. B. O'Reilly, E. G. B. Wandt, A. P. Sauerwein, R. W. Marsh, W. C. Carr, H. L. Arnold, C. E. Owens, J. J. Audett, H. J. Gordon and S. Kazmarek.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy, temporary, from Nov. 17, 1917, to correct status and date of rank: H. E. Ragle and L. T. Hopkins.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons in Navy, temporary, from Nov. 17, 1917, to correct date of rank: E. J. Lenois and G. A. Alden.

Thomas White, citizen: dental surg., temporary, Oct. 6, 1917.

Ens. A. S. Neilson, U.S.N.R.F.: ensign, temp., Nov. 30, 1917.

Ens. H. K. McHarg, U.S.N.R.F.: ens., temp., Nov. 30, 1917.

Officers of National Naval Volunteers to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from Nov. 30, 1917: H. C. McIlvaine, jr., H. S.

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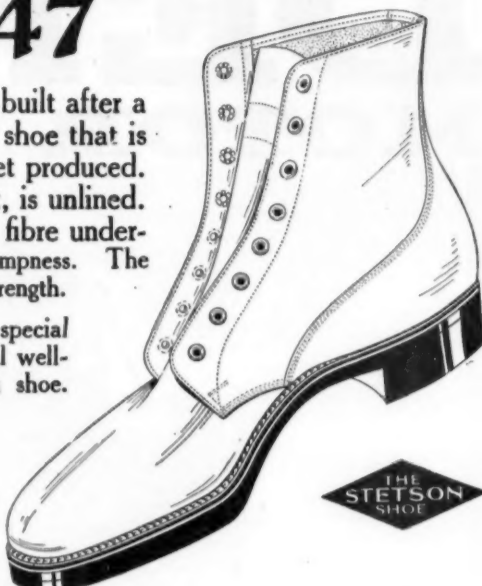
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Ens. D. A. Smith, U.S.N.R.F.; ensign, temp., Dec. 15, 1917.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 7, 1918.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Surg. H. M. Telford: medical inspector, Oct. 15, 1917.
F.A. Surg. F. X. Koltes: surgeon, Oct. 15, 1917.
Pay Clerk G. W. Armstrong: chief pay clerk, July 15, 1915.
Citizens to be assistant civil engineers from Dec. 27, 1917:
R. V. Miller, W. A. Pollard, Jr., J. J. Manning, W. M. Angus, V. R. Dunlap, L. B. Combs, V. J. McManus, A. L. Nelson, G. W. Horsley and H. C. Fischer.
Citizens to be assistant civil engineers, temporary, from Dec. 27, 1917: F. C. Nyland, E. Praeger, L. Thornburg, I. P. Griffen, L. N. Moeller, H. W. Johnson, H. B. Overesch, Jr., C. R. Johnson, C. F. Fritch, E. F. Addicks, C. H. Cotter, A. G. Bisset, H. Brinkmeyer, Jr., R. L. McLeelan, L. E. Ryan, J. B. McTigue, C. D. Riddle, T. A. Hartung, H. S. Bear and A. G. Eberhard.

CARE OF FEET IN TRENCHES.

The following is an extract from orders issued to the British army in France for the prevention of chilled feet and frostbite. As a result of this experience the same precaution will be followed by troops in the U.S. Service serving abroad:

Prevention of chilled feet and frostbite.—These conditions caused by: Prolonged standing in cold water or mud; the continued wearing of wet socks, boots and puttees. They are brought on much more rapidly when the blood circulation in the feet and legs is interfered with by the use of tight boots, tight puttees, or the wearing of anything calculated to cause constriction of the lower limbs.

They can be prevented or diminished by: Improvements to trenches leading to dry standing and warmth; by reducing the time spent in the trenches as far as the military situation permits; by regimental arrangements insuring that, so far as is possible, men enter the trenches warmly clad in dry socks, boots, trousers and puttees, and with the skin well rubbed with whale oil or anti-frostbite greases; by provisions of warm food in the trenches when possible; by movement, when possible, so as to maintain blood circulation; by the provisions of warmth, shelter, hot food and facilities for washing the feet and drying wet clothes for men leaving the trenches.

In order to minimize the prevalence of chilled feet and frostbite commanding officers will be held responsible that the following instructions are carried out unremittably and under the strictest supervision: Before entering the trenches feet and legs will be washed and dried, then well rubbed with whale oil or anti-frostbite grease and dry socks put on. It is of the utmost importance that whale oil or anti-frostbite grease should not merely be applied, but thoroughly rubbed in until the skin is dry. Unless the precaution is systematically carried out the oil and grease become in a great measure valueless. A second pair of dry socks will be carried by each man and, where possible, battalion arrangements will be made for socks to be dried and reissued during each tour of duty in the trenches. While in the trenches boots and socks will be taken off from time to time, if circumstances permit, the feet dried, well rubbed and dry socks put on. On no account will hot water be used or the feet held near a fire.

Where possible, hot food will be provided during tours of duty in the trenches. Where circumstances admit, long gum boots will be put on while the men's feet are dry, before entering wet trenches, in order that men start their tour of duty with dry feet. When gum boots are worn it is well to support the socks by some form of fastening, such as a safety pin, to prevent them from working down under the heel. On no account will anything in the form of a garter be worn.

When conditions are favorable, regimental rest posts will be instituted in proximity to the trenches, where men who show signs of suffering from exposure can be promptly attended to.

Under brigade arrangements, provision will be made for the washing and drying of feet in reserve billets, for the exchanging of wet socks for dry ones, and if possible, the sending of the latter to the trenches, and for drying and brushing clothes. Steps will be taken to ensure that men make use of these arrangements.

Long gum boots are being issued to the fullest extent of the supply available, and every effort will be made to procure all that are necessary for men holding water-logged trenches. It is pointed out that the distribution of these boots depends upon the necessity for their use according to the nature of the trenches held by divisions, brigades, etc., and that, therefore, the distribution will be made, not according to the numerical strength of formations, but according to the nature of the trenches which formations are required to hold. It has been noticed that men wear these boots in billets and localities a considerable distance behind the trenches. Long gum boots are solely for the use of men in the trenches, and will not be issued to or used by men under any other conditions.

The splendid part which the British cruiser Kent played in the battle of the Falkland Islands, in the sinking of the German squadron under von Spee, was celebrated on Dec. 8 by the unveiling of two tablets in Canterbury Cathedral, England. "An example of the efficiency with which the British ships were handled and fought in this memorable engagement," says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, "was afforded by the performance of the Kent. This cruiser, designed in 1890 to steam at twenty-three knots, was ordered by the admiral to overhaul and destroy the German cruiser Nurnberg, designed in 1905 to steam 24.5 knots. It looked like setting a tortoise to catch a hare; but, as Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons on Feb. 15, 1915, the men of the Kent put a pressure and a strain on the engines much greater than was allowed in times of peace. They drove the ship at twenty-five knots, overtook the Nurnberg and sank her."

The United States Supreme Court delivered an opinion on Jan. 7 upholding as constitutional the Selective Service Act. The decision resulted from the appeals of thirteen cases growing out of convictions under the Selective Service Act, five coming from New York, three from Ohio, four from Minnesota and one from Georgia. The constitutionality of the act was made the basis for all of the appeals. Chief Justice White read the unanimous opinion of the court and in a brief statement declared that after considering the various contentions the conclusion had been reached that most of them were imaginary rather than real.

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THE NEW ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Although the reorganization plan of the Ordnance Department was announced at the same time with the introduction of Senate bill 3311, for the creation of a minister of munitions, it was planned as early as April, 1917. Its sole object is to get ordnance from producer to consumer. The delay in making the plan effective was due to the pressure upon the department in getting out the preliminary orders for ordnance manufacture, and the time needed to secure the necessary personnel. The Ordnance Department has grown from ninety-seven officers to 3,004, and the new organization provides for 5,373 in all.

The reorganization regards the Federal arsenals and the private manufacturing plants as substantially one and the two combined as the starting point or foundation on which the supply of the Army with ordnance depends. In order that the country may obtain the most from these sources of ordnance supply the organization calls for four operating divisions. The first of these, the Procurement Division, is already effective and is under Col. Samuel McRoberts, Ord. O.R.C. It will be charged with placing all orders and contracts with private manufacturers and with the Government arsenals. It will fix prices and agree upon quality, but will require the co-operation of the other divisions to determine many of the questions that must come before it. The second operating division is the Production Division, and is known as the "follow up" agent, because it must see that the arsenals and plants are keeping their product up to the requirement as to quality and deliveries.

The third of these divisions is that of Inspection, which examines and accepts all ordnance stores. This does not imply the old-time method of looking at the work when completed and deciding to reject or accept it, but it is to be a constant inspection that will check up methods as well as results and assist the manufacturers in arsenals as well as in the private plants to perfect the work in process of manufacture. This division will handle all questions that relate to quality. Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., who since his voluntary retirement in 1911 has engaged in large business enterprises and has been head of the important railroad Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives in New York city, has been recalled to active duty and assigned to the charge of this division. The Supply Division, the last of the four, receives, stores and distributes all ordnance supplies; operates the storerooms, and arranges and follows up all transportation whether for the military forces in the United States or the Expeditionary Forces.

These four operating divisions come directly under the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in which are three supervisory and co-ordinating bodies, designated as the general Administration Bureau, the Engineering Bureau and the Control Bureau. The first of these oversees arsenal management, finance, property, legal matters and personnel; the second bureau has charge of design, experiment, invention, tests, specifications, determination of types and construction; and the Control Bureau has charge of estimates, schedules of requirements, industrial relations, methods of organization, production and research. This office contains in itself the technical elements of the Ordnance Department, and without it no munition board could operate for a day.

On either side of the office of the Chief of Ordnance are the offices of the military aids, the War Council, General Staff and military attachés of Allied governments; and the civilian agencies, the Council of National Defense and other authorized bodies.

The most difficult task of the department thus far has been the creation and co-ordination of its own organization. It has been undergoing the unavoidably slow processes of evolution. In its personnel of over three thousand officers, nearly all of whom were without previous military experience—except the Regular Army officers, who were far too few in number to meet the suddenly increased requirements—it has now reached a high degree of efficiency as the new officers have been quick to learn military methods and make good use of their technical experience.

EARLY GRADUATION AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Graduation of the present First Class of midshipmen from the Naval Academy will take place on June 6, 1918. Under normal conditions this class would not be graduated until June, 1919. The urgent demand for officers for our Navy for the intensive prosecution of the war against Germany, however, brought about the passage of the Act of March 4, 1917, which authorizes the President, in his discretion, to reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy from four to three years for a period of two years from the date of said act, and during that period to graduate classes which have completed a three years' course. Under this act, one class was graduated in March, 1917, and another was graduated the latter part of June. The authority for such reduction in course at the Academy will, however, expire on March 3, 1919, and consequently the class graduating in June, 1918, will be the last one that may be graduated under the present law at the end of three years.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends the passage of a law that will authorize the President "temporarily, in his discretion, to reduce the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy from four to three years, and to graduate classes which have completed such reduced courses of instruction." The Secretary of the Navy holds "that the best source of supply for commissioned officers of the Navy is via the Naval Academy, the school which Congress has provided and equipped for training line officers. Here the needs of the Service have been carefully studied and courses to cover them have been laid down, standardized, and approved, which will best equip them for their naval duties. These courses furnish the groundwork of a technical education and training necessary for operating, maneuvering, navigating, and fighting vessels at sea under any conditions. They require a knowledge of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, engineering, signaling, secret code work, military and international law, electricity, etc., as well as discipline and self-control, all of which can best be applied by diligent intensive training at the Naval Academy." The Secretary is decidedly averse to appointments from civil life. He says that "unquestionably an officer who has completed even a three years' course at the Naval Academy is far better qualified for the general duties which he will be called upon to perform than any who can be obtained from other sources or by other methods. Equally unquestionably it is true that the demands for properly trained officers are increasing at such a rapid rate that every provision must be made to meet this shortage, a failure in which respect would seriously prejudice the chances of successfully prosecuting the war. Under these circumstances, it is strikingly evident that it may be essential to continue temporarily the reduced course at the Naval Academy after March 3, 1919, and it is necessary to obtain authority therefor at this time, inasmuch as arrangements for the reduced course of instruction of midshipmen must be made throughout their entire curriculum at the Academy, in order that they may obtain the maximum benefit from their three years' course."

The appointment of a board headed by Col. George E. Bushnell, U.S.A., retired, was announced in War Department orders "for the purpose of revising the regulations for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the Army, and registrants under the Selective Service regulations." At the Surgeon General's office it was stated that no material revision of the existing physical requirements is intended. The board is to collate and bring up to date the regulations already promulgated and which were followed in the case of the first draft.

In an editorial on "The Real Red-Tapers" the New York Evening Post says: "Who is it that has insisted upon swathing Government business in red tape? Congress. By minute statutes, jealously guarding the expenditure of every dollar, by rules and regulations spun out into a spider-web, by immemorial custom acquiring the force of law, administrative agents have been for years caged, cribbed, confined. They cannot stir a step without first looking out of the window, reading the temperature, taking a survey of sun, moon, and stars, and asking ten assistants what they think of the prospects of rain. If the step they take is, according to the red tape duly provided, a misstep, some auditor will hold up their accounts and stop their pay. And it is under the dead weight and terror of such a system that officials are expected to exhibit the highest qualities of energy, dash, and disregard of conventionalities, with the noble 'get-there' spirit. It is Congress that has established the fettering checks and restraints under which official initiative is suffocated. It is Congress that has gone upon

the theory that every disbursing officer, every purchasing agent of the Government, is presumptively dishonest, and will steal or pilfer or graft unless an elaborate system of paper espionage and regulative detail is placed before him like a barbed-wire entanglement. And now Congress looks upon its own creation and sees that it is not good."

Orders issued to an ensign in the Naval Reserve Force while he was a machinist's mate, first-class, would not be orders to him to active duty as an ensign of the Force, writes the Comptroller in answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Navy. This point arose in connection with a man who enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force for subsequent membership in Naval Reserve Flying Corps of the N.R.F. While such he qualified as naval aviator and was ordered to active duty involving actual flying in aircraft. While in performance of this duty he was appointed an ensign in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, N.R.F., and accepted the position, continuing on flying duty. As no orders were issued to him as ensign the disbursing officer of the district refused to allow him the additional pay of fifty per cent. increase allowed to officers qualified as aviators who are on duty involving actual flying in aircraft. The Comptroller states specifically that "orders as ensign to duty involving actual flying in aircraft should, therefore, properly issue to him to entitle him to increased pay for that duty." In view of the fact that the ensign continued on flying duty, the Comptroller delivers the opinion that he is entitled to the fifty per cent. increase in his pay "from date of taking effect of his appointment as ensign to such date as proper orders as ensign to duty involving actual flying in aircraft can issue and be received by him."

Nothing could be more destructive to the discipline and efficiency of our armies than the bill introduced in the House on Jan. 4 by Representative Clark, of Florida, which provides that no private or non-commissioned officer in the forces of the United States shall be required to salute any officer not connected with the organization of which he is a member. Brigadier generals and higher general officers are to be excepted, however, and would receive the usual salutes. If it became a law such a proposal would open the door for a lack of that respect to superiors in command that is the very foundation of all military discipline. If enlisted men are relieved from the necessity of showing proper respect to officers of a regiment other than their own, they would not respect their own officers and would soon become inattentive and slouchy. It is often almost impossible for a man to know whether an officer is of his own regiment and therefore entitled to a salute under Mr. Clark's plan. Endless confusion and disrespect to superiors would naturally follow. Such a bill shows lack of knowledge of the foundations of military discipline and gives evidence of the socialistic spirit that animates the Soldiers and Workmen's Committees which have destroyed the discipline of the Russian army. It is to be hoped that such a dangerous proposal will be promptly killed.

The common belief that the average of physical soundness is higher among country boys than among the city bred is not supported by the records of the Selective Draft. For the purpose of comparison, selection was made of a typical set of cities of 40,000 to 500,000 population, with no large immigrant element, and distributed over ten different states (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York and South Carolina) and a corresponding set of counties of the same total size, located in the same states and containing no city of 30,000 population. The total number of registrants in the two sets of areas was 315,000. The comparison resulted as follows: Of 35,017 registrants in urban areas, 9,969 were rejected. Of 44,462 registrants in rural areas 12,432 were rejected. In other words, 28.47 per cent. of the city boys were rejected as against 27.96 per cent. of the country boys. It will be seen that the result is virtually a tie. The country lad, accustomed to hard physical labor, may be more muscular than his city cousin, but he is not superior in the possession of the degree of physical soundness essential to his acceptance as a soldier.

Congress passed an act, H.R. 20967, approved June 12, 1917, which authorized and directed the Secretary of War "to report to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1918, as to the most desirable method for quartering officers and enlisted men of the Army, and to submit detailed plans and estimates of costs for the carrying out of any proposed scheme or schemes, together with locations desired, and in particular what existing posts shall be retained, enlarged or discontinued." In compliance with this, Secretary Baker, under date of Dec. 18, 1917, says: "I have the honor to inform you that due to our entrance into the European war, it has been impracticable to spare from their duties the necessary officers to make the detailed plans and estimates called for in the above-mentioned act, and in view of the uncertainty as to what will be required for the Army after the war, it is recommended that further action on this subject be deferred indefinitely."

Writing of the results of the present ruling as to commutation of quarters a captain of Infantry says: "My pay as captain brings half what my second lieutenant's pay brought in 1908."

The process of converting the Lakewood Hotel, at Lakewood, N.J., recently taken over by the War Department, into a hospital of a thousand beds will be completed about the middle of this month. The golf links, tennis courts and grounds about the buildings make this an ideal place for convalescents. The immediate need of this institution is to care for the sick of the Army from the camps and cantonments. It will relieve the pressure on hospitals, at the ports of embarkation. Later it may be used to accommodate the wounded brought back from the firing line to this country, to be made over again. Col. Allen M. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to command this hospital; and he will have on his staff experts from the Reserve Corps, some of the best surgeons in the city of New York. Work upon the Army hospital at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J., has been hindered during the past few weeks by the severity of the weather, but the Medical Corps will take possession some time during the present month. This hospital, like the one at Lakewood, has beds for a thousand patients. It will be under the command of Major Leeson O. Tarleton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with a full staff. Each of these units will have sixty-five female nurses, besides a full complement of orderlies and attendants. Major Tarleton, commanding the Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, informs us that there was no foundation for the report noted in our issue of Dec. 29 that health conditions are bad there and that there were a great many cases of contagious diseases among the soldiers at Camp Merritt. Up to the present time there has been no camp hospital or base hospital at Camp Merritt in which patients could be cared for, and the sick from this camp are sent either to Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N.J., or to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N.J. So far as is known at Camp Merritt no hospital has been established at the almshouse on Snake Hill.

The War Department announces the completion of a successful trip from Detroit to the Atlantic seaboard of the first United States Quartermaster Motor Truck Train. These trucks will soon be sent to France, and their drivers, who were comparatively inexperienced at the outset of the journey across the States, are now regarded as capable of operating trucks in the war zone. As a result of the success of the trial trip it is announced by the Quartermaster Corps that, beginning Jan. 10 and continuing for six weeks, truck trains will start each day from Detroit for the seaboard. The test movement was one of railroad relief as well as a tryout of the trucks making the journey. Each truck brought two tons of supplies and saved its own haulage on the railroads. A freight car will accommodate but two trucks. Weather conditions were unfavorable on the first trip of the Motor Truck Train, but valuable experience was gained in clearing the highways of snow along the route selected by the Highways Transport Committee. In some instances old laws were brought to light which require that snow shall be removed from country roads. Few persons knew of such laws. In England war conditions are keeping the frequently-used roads open for heavy traffic, and the removal of snow from such highways is generally observed. Comparatively little bad road was encountered on the initial trip from Detroit to the coast. The Highways Transport Committee is taking up with the various state authorities the short stretches of road that need special attention. A greater utilization of the highways for freight traffic is forecast by the success of the Detroit-to-seaboard trip. The Quartermaster Corps is planning to bring thousands of trucks on their own wheels to the Atlantic coast, thereby relieving to an extent the freight congestion. The laying out of other military routes for the movement of trucks and supplies may result.

For the advantage of the officers passing through Newport News, Va., to embark, and those officers who are stationed there permanently, a building has been secured at 3401 West avenue for an Army and Navy Club, the reason for its organization being to provide a meeting and lounging place and reading and writing room, as such facilities in Newport News are tremendously overcrowded. Any officer expecting to be ordered to Newport News can receive his mail, care of the Army and Navy Club. Those who organized the club are Capt. W. J. Reiss, J. M. Alden, B. L. Jacobson and C. R. Baines, Q.M.R.C. On Jan. 9 a general meeting and smoker was held in order to secure all of the officers at present in this port as members. Addresses were to be made by Brig. Gen. Grote Hutcheson, N.A., commanding general of the port of embarkation, and Col. John T. Knight, Q.M.C., quartermaster and general superintendent, A.T.S., Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va. The club will be run on dues of \$1 per month, and any Army or Navy officer is eligible for membership. Those desiring to mess there will be charged an initiation fee of \$5. The prime object of the mess is to serve meals at a moderate cost to officers at the port, which seems to be almost impossible to obtain there at the present time, writes a correspondent. The club will be incorporated, and stock offered for sale to Army and Navy officers who become members. The present messing facilities afford seventy seats at one time, and meals will be served to both officers and their families.

Saunders' Range, about eighteen miles from Annapolis, on the route of the Shortline Railroad to Baltimore, owned by the State of Maryland, has been rented by the Federal Government, and has been named the Navy Rifle Range. It will be used by both Army and Navy.

Cardinal Gibbons in a statement prepared for the Committee on Public Information writes: "As an evidence of the righteousness of America's cause in the war, I would point to the patience of our President and Congress under the long series of grave injuries and broken pledges endured by the United States during the time that Germany was professing its friendship for us. We were shocked to see our property unjustly destroyed in vast quantity, but what was immeasurably more serious, to read of our men, women, and children killed in violation of the universally accepted customs of the sea. When at length not only American citizens but neutrals everywhere suffered appallingly under the cruelties of a nation which hesitated not to disregard international law we learned that patience was being construed as cowardice, and that it was folly to hope that wiser counsels would prevail among our enemies to bring about a change in their lawless policy. Then we took the only course open to us, the defense of our sovereign rights as a nation and the upholding of the ideals of truth and justice in the hearts of all peoples. We have entered into the struggle with a clean conscience, seeking no territorial or financial

gain, but the peace of the world, the liberty of its people, and the security of all nations."

The Army Signal Corps authorizes the following: It is believed that there are a large number of men within the draft age who are suitable for Signal Corps work, but who will delay applying for induction under Section 150 of the Selective Service Regulations, for the reason that they are unaware that the trade or profession in which they are qualified could be used to advantage in the Land Division of the Signal Corps. Voluntary induction in the Land Division of the Signal Corps under Section 150 of the Selective Service Regulations is possible for men who are qualified along certain lines. All men inducted under this section are, unless otherwise requested by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The Land Division of the Signal Corps is in need of men qualified for the following duties: Chauffeurs, motor-cycle drivers, and gas engine repairmen for duty in field and telegraph battalions. Telegraphers, both wire and radio. Telephone men, including switchboard operators, telephone repairmen and men skilled in testing and repairing telephones in line. Linemen, telegraph and telephone. Photographers, still and moving. Homing pigeon men. Radio men who are familiar with installing radio apparatus. Also men qualified as cooks, clerks, telegraphers, blacksmiths, meteorologists, cobblers, cable men, etc.

As a result of its campaign last autumn for "a million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers," the War Service Committee of the American Library Association already has sent 440,000 books to the training camps and to France, had 220,000 books on the way to them on Jan. 6, has erected a complete library building in every cantonment but one, where local conditions have delayed the work, and has placed trained men in charge of these libraries. Buildings are in course of construction at the sixteen National Guard camps and at two special camps. The campaign for funds during September and October last netted something more than \$1,500,000 for this service. Of this sum \$320,000—a grant from the Carnegie Corporation—is being applied to the erection of the library buildings at thirty-four camps. The buildings are simple and limited to the cost stipulated of \$10,000 each. The work was done by Army contractors on a basis generally of cost plus six per cent. The librarians were drawn from libraries in all parts of the country. The average salary is only \$1,200 a year. The reading rooms accommodate 250 men, and those who are stationed with units far distant from the libraries are served by automobile deliveries.

Commenting on the questions raised by Premier Lloyd George's speech relating Great Britain's war aims the London Morning Post says of our position in the war: "The position of the United States in the war is unique; there is no formal treaty of alliance with the rest of the opponents of the Central Powers. America has not the smallest intention of making peace until the conditions she lays down are fulfilled. Therefore, the withdrawal of the French, Italian and British forces would but enable Germany to oppose the U.S. Army with larger numbers, and so prolong the war, but the end would be the same, for the men of America are more numerous and her resources are far greater than the men and resources of Germany. America can continue the war indefinitely, and she enters upon it at a time when Germany is worn by more than three years of desperate fighting. America is a great maritime nation, and she cannot in self-defense stay her hand until she wins security upon the seas. Even if she would stop, America and Britain must keep open the seas, as the first condition of their existence. The submarine brought America into the war to 'stay,' as they say, and it is within the ability of America to vanquish the whole power of Germany, sooner or later."

"It is most significant," says the Portland Oregonian, "that several protests against the dividing line which is drawn in the Army between commissioned officers and enlisted men call forth a letter of condemnation from a veteran non-commissioned officer to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. . . . The truth seems to be that the life of an Army depends on discipline, that discipline is embodied in the authority of the officer, and the salute is a sign of respect for that authority. As a practical matter, it is extremely difficult for a man to maintain authority over another with whom he associates in familiar social intercourse; hence the bar to fraternization. The distinction between officers and enlisted men has nothing to do with their social status; it concerns only their military status. It reminds them that every minute of the time during which they are in the Army they must never forget that they are soldiers. That thought must ever be uppermost, and its kernel is discipline, failure in which may cost the lives of their comrades, even victory for the Army, and, with that, the safety of their country."

Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., commandant of Marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was the speaker at the opening of the Marines' Club, 1917 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the night of Jan. 5. The club is a gift of Mrs. Alice Craig Hatfield, in memory of her brother, Hugh Craig, jr., who for forty-two years was a member of the First City Troop and for decades a leading spirit in that organization. When Mrs. Hatfield found the need of a Marines' club, says the Public Ledger, she decided that the Craig mansion could be put to no better use than that of a recreation headquarters for the soldiers of the sea. She has not only turned over the Craig home and its big garden, but had it refitted and furnished it. There are dormitories, lounging rooms and a "gym." The club, like any other organization of its kind, will be self-supporting, the men paying for their beds, meals and pool games. More than 200 marines with wives, sisters and sweethearts were present. Informality was the keynote. After the reception the Marine band furnished the latest music for dancing.

Statistics regarding enlistments of the men formerly in the Harjes-Norton Ambulance Section in France are given in a statement issued by Mr. Eliot Norton, director of the section. It reads: "When the American Army took over in August the ambulances which had been operated in France by the American Red Cross and which were popularly known as the Harjes-Norton Sections, there were 648 men in this service. Of these, 210 were over or under military age, or otherwise exempt from military service. This left 438. Of these, 283, or sixty-five per

cent., are known to have enlisted without waiting to be drafted, in one branch or another of the Army, by Nov. 14. Since then at least another fifteen per cent. have done or are in process of doing the same thing—viz., enlisting without waiting to be drafted. This is a fine record and shows up well the character of the men composing this corps."

"The negotiations by which Japan was to advance to China the sum of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of improving the position of the Bank of China were to have been completed on Jan. 4, but the signing was postponed at the last moment. The delay is declared to be due to the decision of American, French and British banking groups to participate in the loan. A dispatch from Peking on Dec. 31 said that Japan would lend the money to China with the object of exercising control over banking reform. The Japanese, it was added, had notified the other banking groups that unless they were willing to participate in the loan it would be negotiated solely by Japanese interests."

A belt of the type commonly known as the Sam Browne belt is noted in Bulletin 70, War Department, as having been prescribed by the Commanding General, Expeditionary Force, as an article of equipment for officers on duty in France. The belt, however, as was noted in our issue of Oct. 13, has not been authorized for officers on duty in this country. The Ordnance Department has made arrangements to supply at cost to officers ordered to duty in Europe a belt known as the Liberty Belt, manufactured in this country, and a supply of these belts will be kept on hand at ports of embarkation where officers may purchase them at a cost of approximately \$7.

The Engineers' training camp at Belvoir, Va., is to be expanded until sufficient accommodations for about 16,000 men have been provided. Construction will begin at once and the additional housing is expected to be ready about April 15. It is proposed to use this as a special training camp for the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, in accordance with the announced policy of the War Department to instruct men for this and the Quartermaster Corps at camps separate from those of the line. Officers especially expert in the engineering branch will be "loaned" by the Allied governments for duty as additional instructors.

A colonel of the National Army protests against the letters of some of our correspondents as to collar insignia and other matters which he believes are calculated to cause friction between the officers of the Regular Army and of the Reserve Corps, adding: "The present relations between Regulars and Reserves are most pleasant and promise to remain so unless some soreheads airing their views disturb them. The vast majority of Regulars and Reserves accept our present relations with respect to rank to be as fair and just as could be expected from any scheme."

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, sent the following message to the Red Cross division managers throughout the country on Jan. 4: "The latest reports available indicate that the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new members for the American Red Cross has resulted in the addition of fully 16,000,000 names to its rolls. This number added to the more than 6,000,000 members before the Christmas campaign makes the total present enrollment fully 22,000,000."

Secretary Baker announced on Jan. 4 that the War Department is "in process of taking over the docks on the Manhattan side of the Hudson river extending from Forty-second street to Fifty-eighth street." The property will have the same status as the great Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, taken over a few days before on recommendation of General Gethals. The Secretary said the need of further dock and warehouse space for military purposes was the sole cause for the Government's latest acquisition.

The government of Turkey presented a draft of peace proposals to Russia on Jan. 5. The chief points of the proposals were: Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory, and the demobilization of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Turkey, it is provided, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the Entente. It is hardly necessary to state that the proposals were not taken very seriously.

Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said in St. Louis on Jan. 8 that within a year the United States would have a submarine fleet as good as that of Germany or better. "The number of submarines now under construction is a naval secret," he added, "and all that can be said is that the 138 which are being built under the authorization of the program of August, 1916, are only a part of the whole number."

A released British prisoner says that the hatred of Great Britain in Germany so carefully cultivated at the beginning of the war has disappeared, and that now there is real respect, if not affection, for the enemy. "Perhaps," adds the New York World, "after the Prussian Guard and the Emperor's brave Bavarians have had a few altercations with General Pershing's boys they will love us also."

Diversion of about \$9,000,000, appropriated for the National Guard, to the use of the United States Guard is provided in a resolution introduced on Jan. 7 by Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey. The National Guard will have been fully equipped from other funds, it is pointed out, and the money in question will not be needed for the original purpose.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, which has its general office at Columbia University, New York city, is maintaining a war bureau in Washington and has been assisting the War Department in the problems of internment, and assisting the Department of Justice in the matter of enemy aliens.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S BIOGRAPHY.

One of the striking features of the military record of Lieut. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, U.S.A., whose career Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U.S.A., describes in the volume just issued by the University of Chicago Press and entitled "The Life of Lieutenant General Chaffee," is that he rose from the ranks of the Regular Army to the then highest military office in the Service. In his foreword to this absorbing and admirable military biography General Carter writes of this achievement: "We pride ourselves in America upon the fact that the door of opportunity is never closed to genuine merit. Yet it has remained for the present generation to witness the solitary instance in which a soldier risen from the ranks of the Regular Army has been honored with the highest military office in the gift of the nation. Not for this exceptional fact, but because of his long and remarkable career in arms, the life-work of Lieut. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee deserves to be made of record that future generations of Americans may comprehend what men of his time endured for the nation's sake. His rise from the lowest to the highest rank in the American Army was due to no extraneous influence, but came as a just reward for meritorious achievements in competition with an exceptional body of men." And after summarizing General Chaffee's career he says of what is an inevitable and unfortunate corollary: "No discussion of military matters is ever allowed to proceed far in America without some Congressman or editor delivering a homily upon the evils of aristocracy in our Army. General Chaffee's career is not only a complete refutation of all such assertions, but should be an inspiration to every young man whose tastes and qualifications suggest the Army as a career. Throughout his military life General Chaffee numbered among his most devoted friends and sincere admirers the graduates of West Point who were associated with him. This was natural and eminently fitting, for not the least of the things cherished in that incomparable school on the Hudson is appreciation of military merit."

This biography of General Chaffee concerns itself purely with the military side of his career. With the exception of a brief description of his subject's boyhood and two chapters devoted to his work in connection with creating a water supply for the city of Los Angeles, General Carter has concerned himself solely with General Chaffee's military record. From the time Adna R. Chaffee was born in Orwell, Ohio, on April 14, 1842, he lived the life of any country boy, winning a reputation for steadiness and application in school and gaining a knowledge of horses, this last-named qualification gaining for him his first advancement after he enlisted in the Regular Army on July 22, 1861, the regiment to which he was attached being designated as the 6th Cavalry on Aug. 10, 1861; in which organization Chaffee remained for twenty-five years. Despite his youth Chaffee was made a lance corporal and by Oct. 1, 1861, he was made a sergeant. In the Peninsular campaign he attracted the attention of his commanding officer by capturing a wagon train. His conduct during Stoneman's raid brought about recommendations for his commission in the rank of second lieutenant, which occurred on May 12, 1863. Secretary Stanton wrote the order for this promotion on an official envelope, which is still preserved in the War Department, a reproduction appearing in the book.

Lieutenant Chaffee took part in Sheridan's raid to Richmond, followed the fortunes of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and held the rank of first lieutenant when the war was ended. After serving two years with the regiment at Austin, Tex., the then Brevet Captain Chaffee decided to leave the Army and go into business. After considerable official correspondence his resignation was accepted to date March 13, 1867, but on the protest of Col. James Oakes of the 6th Cavalry it was revoked, Colonel Oakes protesting that Captain Chaffee was too valuable an officer to lose and his place could not well be filled. That ended his inclination to leave the Service and he received his commission as captain in the regiment on Oct. 12, 1867. From that time forward for many years Captain Chaffee's life was spent on the frontier in Texas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, Arizona, with one interval on recruiting duty. In 1879 he became Indian agent at San Carlos, Ariz., continuing in that duty for nearly a year and when it was done still remaining in Arizona fighting Indians. He also took part in Crook's Expedition and was on duty in New Mexico. He did not get his majority (in the 9th Cavalry) until July 7, 1888, and saw the last of the Indian wars come to end while holding that rank. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 3d Cavalry on June 1, 1897, after being thirty-six years in the Service, and held that rank at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

General Carter evidently is of the opinion that Colonel Chaffee was not over well treated during that period of his career and does not hide his reasons for that belief, in spite of the fact that Colonel Chaffee was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers on May 4, 1898. The esteem in which he was held by the people in the West was shown by the request of the people of Missouri, who "were like a ship without a rudder," as their Governor confessed, that General Chaffee be appointed to the command of their troops. In spite of the victorious end of the war the Army does not look back with affection or admiration on that period, but Chaffee came through it with honors so far as his purely military work was concerned, as others beside his biographer testify, whom General Carter quotes. When, after the Peace of Paris, General Chaffee took up the duties of Chief of Staff to General Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, he did not care for the assignment and obviously was never happy in it.

If there is any one portion of this interesting biography that is more interesting than another it is that devoted to General Chaffee's command of the China Relief Expedition, an assignment that interrupted plans for a long leave to be spent in a transcontinental trip ending with a holiday in the Maine woods. This order came to him on June 26, 1900, and from that time until May 22, 1901, he was engaged in a task that required him to fulfill the duties of a diplomat as well as a soldier, duties he carried out to the very great satisfaction of the Administration at Washington as well as to the people of China who came under his particular jurisdiction. His note of protest to Count von Waldersee of the German army concerning the looting of the Chinese observatory in Peking (the text of which was printed recently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) was one of the outstanding incidents of that episode and gave our officers in China a foretaste of Germanic ideas of conducting warfare such as they have developed with such brutality since 1914. The British officers attached to the expedition conceived a warm affection for the American commander and when he was given the rank of

major general they gave him an ovation and carried him to his quarters on their shoulders. The affection and admiration the French army held for him was shown several years later when he was invited to see the grand maneuvers in France and was the only foreign officer invited to see the work of the cavalry and attend the daily critiques.

General Chaffee then served until 1903 in the Philippines and it was during his tour of duty there that the famous Grafton case was carried up to the Supreme Court. He served on the General Staff Corps from Oct. 2, 1903, until he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general on Jan. 4, 1904, when he was detailed as Chief of Staff, serving until he was retired on Feb. 1, 1906, after forty-four years of service. General Chaffee spent the next eight years, until he died on Nov. 1, 1914, in Los Angeles, Cal., chiefly concerned with the great civil task of creating an adequate water supply system for that city, which was estimated to cost \$25,000,000 and was built within the estimate. General Carter brings his work to an end with these moving words of appreciation:

"He was buried in America's Valhalla—Arlington Cemetery—with the high honors due to his military rank. When a soldier of the type portrayed in the life and services of General Chaffee passes to the great beyond, and his mortal remains are laid away among those of the leaders and heroes on that beautiful crest overlooking the capitol of the nation, imagination pictures the spirit host assembling at the sound of the muffled drums from the land of perpetual dreams and hovering tenderly above the grave of one who never missed a battle except when laid low by wounds of a previous one and who went to his God unabashed and unafraid."

The work is well printed and illustrated with many excellent photographs of General Chaffee in action as well as portraits of him at various stages of his career.

AERONAUTICAL COAST DEFENSE.

The Fortifications Act of Feb. 14, 1917, calls for certain information to be submitted by the War Department relating to aeronautical facilities in connection with the seacoast defenses. This will be disclosed confidentially to the Congressional committee, says the Secretary of War, who states that final decision has not yet been reached as to the exact location of coastal aeronautical stations. Recommendations have been received from department commanders as to the location of these stations, but final decision thereon has been withheld by the War Department, upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, pending an investigation of the sites by a board of qualified aviators. Qualified aviators have not been available, as yet, for this duty, because of the more urgent need for the services of such officers on duties more immediately connected with the prosecution of the war. It is, however, expected that the services of such officers will be available during the coming spring. In the event that an emergency should arise meanwhile requiring the use of aeronautical equipment for coast defense work, the equipment now being manufactured for service abroad could be assigned to coast defense work and accommodated in canvas hangars or improvised structures of the type now being used on the western front, the Secretary says.

In addition to the coastal aeronautical stations to be established by the Army, the approved interdepartmental policy of the War and Navy Departments calls for the establishment by the Navy of a number of coastal naval aeronautical stations, to be equipped for more extended reconnaissance to the seaward than will be practicable with Army aircraft. The estimated costs of acquiring the land and establishing aeronautical stations are as follows: For sixteen aeronautical stations, United States, \$24,000,000; twenty balloon stations, United States, \$3,500,000; Hawaii, \$4,420,000; Panama, \$5,420,000; total, \$37,340,000. Additional costs for equipping these stations with aeronautical and accessory equipment will amount, in round numbers, to \$12,000,000.

EX-PAYMASTER'S CLERKS, U.S.N.

The Secretary of the Navy transmits the following tentative draft of a bill for the relief of certain ex-paymaster's clerks, U.S. Navy:

That any person who was serving as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy on March 2, 1915, and who rendered similar service after said date in compliance with orders from the Navy Department, shall be credited for such service as though the same was rendered as a paymaster's clerk, whether such service was in the office to which he had been originally appointed or otherwise, and for the period of such service shall be entitled to the pay and allowances as provided by law for a paymaster's clerk prior to March 3, 1915.

The Secretary says: "The Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1915, established the warrant grade of pay clerk in the Navy. Previous to that date the offices held by paymaster's clerks were peculiar ones. When a paymaster in the Navy became a pay officer in one of the capacities enumerated in Section 1286 of the Revised Statutes, and various subsequent laws, such as a paymaster of a fleet, of a receiving ship, etc., he became entitled, under the provisions of those acts, to a clerk. Upon detail of a pay officer to one of the positions entitling him to a clerk, one 'office' of pay clerk automatically came into existence and continued during continuance of the pay officer in the status entitling him to a clerk, and the 'office' thus arising automatically terminated on the pay officer being divested of that status. The office terminating, the clerk lost his status as a paymaster's clerk and became a civilian the same as before his appointment to such office. While serving as paymaster's clerk, the officer was, in accordance with certain provisions of law, entitled to pay and allowances and other benefits of officers in the naval service.

"The warrant grade of 'pay clerk' established by Act of March 3, 1915, was designed to take the place of the offices of paymaster's clerks as then in existence. The law provided for absorption into the new warrant grade of the paymaster's clerks then in the Service and who had had service as such, subject to certain examinations and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable time necessarily elapsed between the time of the passage of the Act of March 3, 1915, and the time when the warrant grade of pay clerk was sufficiently established to care for the work. It was held, therefore, that the legislation of March 3, 1915, did not operate immediately to terminate the filled offices of paymaster's clerk in existence on that date. As the then existing appointments of those paymaster's clerks terminated at a greater rate than the warrant grade of pay clerk could be built up, it was imperative that the work they had been performing should in some manner be kept up to date. The De-

partment endeavored to do this in various ways including the detail of paymaster's clerks to duty with paymasters under whom the offices had become vacant. The accounting officers of the Treasury, however, held that once an office of paymaster's clerk, in existence on March 3, 1915, became vacant for any reason after that date, it automatically ceased to exist and could not be filled otherwise than in accordance with the Act of 1915. The result was that the pay of a number of the former paymaster's clerks has been checked for certain services rendered under color of their last previous appointments and before they qualified for the new grade. In justice, therefore, to these men who, in good faith, rendered necessary service to the Government under orders from the Department, it is recommended that legislation be obtained to allow them the pay, allowances, etc., to which they are equitably entitled."

CONTINUE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER HOMES.

The Sundry Civil Act of June 12, 1917, called upon the Secretary of War to report not later than Jan. 1, 1918, what branch or branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, if any, can be discontinued without prejudice to the care of the persons entitled to admission to the home. The Act of Oct. 6, 1917, however, would cause a demand for more quarters rather than less. It contains provision greatly extending the privileges of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers with regard to the persons eligible for membership. The provision applies to all Regular, Volunteer, or other forces in the service of the United States in any war in which the United States has been or is engaged; also to the Organized Militia or National Guard when called into the United States service for certain purposes; and to service in the Philippines, China and Alaska. The requisites for admission to membership are: 1. Honorable discharge. 2. Disability; incapacitating from self-support; 3. No adequate means of support. 4. No other provision of law.

The president of the board of managers, Gen. George H. Wood, reported that in January of 1917, "taking into consideration the question of physical condition, repairs, etc., it was determined by the board that the Northwestern Branch, located at Milwaukee, Wis., was one which it would be to the best interests of the Service to close, but that since that time the entire situation has changed. This country is now in a condition of war, and by Sept. 1 it is probable that more than a million men will be in the Service who, under the law as it stands to-day, are eligible to admission to the homes. It might not be practicable to close any of the branches. It might be advantageous to establish a home in the far South. In the first place, the upkeep in the far northern homes is very heavy, especially at Togus, Me., on account of the difficulty of transportation and the long and rigorous winters. In the second place, as a general proposition, the homes in milder temperature, especially the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va., and the Pacific Branch, at Los Angeles, are the most popular branches with the men. The old men are able to live out of doors the whole year around, as the climate is genial, and they seem to be happier for this reason, and, in addition, the per capita for upkeep is materially reduced through the fact that less coal, etc., is required. If this last plan were carried out, it might be possible still to discontinue the home at Milwaukee or the one at Togus, Me."

The Acting Inspector General recommends the erection of additional barracks, heating units, buildings and power plants at various existing branches, and also the following: (1) Build a sanitarium for care of tubercular members in the Southwest. (2) Build a new branch near the Pacific coast in the Northwest. This territory, while supplying a good many soldiers for the Army, has no branch, and the cost of maintenance in that part of the country, judged from the cost at the Pacific Branch, would be very low. (3) Build a new branch in the Southeast. There is no branch now in this part of the country, and soldiers from that territory could be sent to a home without large expense in railroad transportation. (4) Build a new branch in New England.

Thirty-one state homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers and sailors receive Government aid as provided by law. The Inspector General and Chief Surgeon of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors find these state homes "are generally well managed and have comfortable buildings, adequately lighted and heated. Hospital facilities are provided and the general comfort and welfare of members carefully looked after." In 1917 17,573 men were cared for at these state homes, average present during the year 10,283. Eighteen of the thirty-one homes maintain women, and on June 30, 1917, there were on the rolls 4,020, of whom 2,781 were present.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Secretary of the Navy transmits to Congress the draft of a bill that would grant to Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., the privilege of appeal to the Comptroller in the matter of certain disallowances that were made on account of a difference in the construction of I-4893, U.S.N.R., 1913, relative to checkage of pay of enlisted men tried by summary court-martial and sentenced to loss of pay. Due to press of work, appeals in these cases to the Comptroller within a year after date of settlement of account by the auditor were not made. Paymaster Hovey-King is in the position of having, in good faith, made certain checkages against the pay of enlisted men in accordance with the procedure in effect at that time, but which was afterwards held to be in error by the Comptroller, who rules that larger amounts should have been checked in each case. The men in these particular cases now being out of the Service, their pay cannot be checked with the additional amounts. The Comptroller has, in similar cases which were appealed within the required time, allowed the disallowances made by the auditor before the ruling as to proper checkages was made.

The Secretary of the Navy transmits a proposed bill to authorize the designation of Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks for duty at stations and shore establishments under jurisdiction of the Navy Department where services of such mail clerks and assistant mail clerks may be considered necessary.

In January of last year the U.S.S. H-3 became stranded off Eureka, Cal. The U.S.S. Milwaukee, a reserve vessel of the Pacific Fleet, went to the assistance of the H-3. While on this duty, the Milwaukee, on account of the weather conditions and heavy sea, ran aground. On Jan. 16, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and four of his staff, were officially ordered to Eureka for special temporary duty in connection with the salvage

operations of the H-3 and the Milwaukee. On account of weather conditions, and a heavy sea running in the harbor entrance, it was deemed advisable to undertake salvage operations from the shore. While on this duty, these five officers were put to an expense of \$134.50 for quarters and subsistence. The Comptroller of the Treasury holding that there was no appropriation from which these expenses could be paid, the Secretary of the Navy recommends passage of legislation to reimburse the officers in the case, namely, Admiral William B. Caperton, Pay Insp. Joseph Fyffe, Major Richard M. Cutts (U.S. M.C.), Lieut. Augustin T. Beauregard, Lieut. (J.G.) Howard M. Lammers.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmits a communication from the chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board, submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$82,000,000 for acquisition or establishment of plants suitable for shipbuilding, being additional to \$165,000,000 heretofore estimated for this purpose. There is also transmitted a proposed clause of legislation increasing the authorization for construction of ships from \$1,234,000,000 to \$1,935,000,000.

Supplemental estimates for the Military Establishment submitted to Congress include the following: Regular supplies, Q.M. Corps, \$28,722,244.54; transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$144,647,900; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$949,342,872.27; photographic laboratory, Army War College, \$200,000; total, \$1,122,913,106.81. For completing construction of warehouses at the St. Louis, Mo., depot of the Q.M. Corps, including mechanical equipment, trackage, and road work, \$623,500 is asked; for seacoast batteries in the Philippines \$75,000; for hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons, \$25,000; Army Medical Museum, \$5,000. In regard to the last item the Surgeon General says: "The ordinary opportunities for procuring exhibits for the usual circumstances of the times have afforded extramuseum which will likely not recur again for many years after this war is over. Much the greater part of the current appropriation for the museum has already been expended therefor, leaving a present unobligated balance of only about \$1,000. Should the Government fail to avail itself of the opportunities now being offered they will in a large measure pass into the hands of private institutions, and the Government museum, which should be the leader of its class, thus become of secondary dignity and importance."

A CONSOLIDATED PAPER WORK SYSTEM.

Major Walter Harvey, commanding officer of the 52d Infantry at Chickamauga Park, Ga., has submitted to The Adjutant General, under date of Dec. 10, 1917, a report on consolidation of paper work in the regiment, also a minority report of Capt. Ralph E. Jones, 55th Inf., who was senior member of a board convened at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Dec. 1, to report upon the system of paper work in use at headquarters of the 52d; Capt. Courtney H. Hodges, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Sevrin Middagh, 51st Field Art., being the other members of the board.

Major Harvey in his report says that the system was devised by Capt. Lathe B. Row, 52d Inf., and that the success of its operation was largely due to the efforts and interest in the matter of Sergt. Major William Newton, Hqs. Co., 52d Inf., the non-commissioned officer in charge of the office. The system was put into effect in the regiment Oct. 1, 1917, and the report states it has proven highly satisfactory, and it is recommended that the system as now used become a permanent institution in the regiment. The first two weeks of operation were taken up principally in assembling the proper papers, preparing the uniform system of keeping pay and muster roll data and correcting a multitude of errors which had been made by new and inexperienced company commanders, first sergeants and company clerks. It was found in examining retained pay and muster rolls that there was absolute lack of uniformity in their preparation. Only four companies had a systematic method of retaining duplicate copies of indorsements on service records of men transferring. But four companies had a comprehensive system of keeping pay and muster roll data. These two features had been instituted in those companies by the officer who devised the system of consolidating paper work, Captain Row, the present adjutant of the regiment.

It became evident that some system of office arrangement must be made, so that the office work might be done in an orderly manner and without confusion. It is believed that the system devised, with slight adjustments, can be used in the field and in the trenches with the same facility as in regimental headquarters, the report says. An experiment was made in operating the system in a battalion of the 52d Infantry, while in the trenches at Fort Oglethorpe. On Dec. 1 the commanding officer, Fort Oglethorpe, directed that investigation of the system used in the 52d be made by a board of officers. No report had been received to date relative to that investigation, but a minority report very favorable to the system was submitted. It is understood that the report of the board was not so favorable. The commanding officer, 52d Infantry, concurs in the minority report.

On Oct. 20 Major Carroll F. Armistead, then commanding 52d Infantry, issued a memorandum saying that the work in getting out Liberty Loan allotments had been very gratifying. There were 982 allotments prepared from 7:30 a.m., Oct. 19, until 10:00 a.m., Oct. 20 (26½ hours), a remarkable showing for the office. No errors had been discovered. The War Risk insurance and allotments were being accomplished in this regiment with the same satisfaction.

"The system," the report adds, "is especially valuable at the present time with the large number of new and inexperienced officers in command, new first sergeants and inexperienced company clerks. Over forty per cent. of the company commanders in the 52d, at the present time, have had only four days' experience as company commanders. It does not seem possible that under these conditions, without the present system of consolidation of paper work, any order or correctness of records could be maintained."

Six clerks are normally used in the Consolidated Paper Work office. It was found that men could be easily taught, within a remarkably short time, how to carry on all operations of the office. The system throughout is uniform, and a clerk may be moved from one section to another without loss of efficiency. The office is serving as a school for the inexperienced.

The office is composed of fifteen separate units (lettered companies, headquarters, machine gun and supply companies). For purposes of administration these are separated into three parts: (a) 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Co.; (b) 2d Battalion and Headquarters Co.; (c) 3d Battalion and Supply Co. This permits instant separation of any unit's records. Any company or battalion

detached could secure all its papers, and packed field desk, in order, filed and complete in less than five minutes. All records are constantly up to date.

In his minority report Capt. Ralph E. Jones says that the system includes a separate office organized using six clerks or as many as necessary, under supervision of a battalion sergeant major. In this office certain records are kept and certain papers are prepared instead of in the company offices as heretofore; company commanders leave pencil memorandums there, verify records, scan papers prepared for signature, and sign papers. The papers and records of the different companies are separate, and systematically arranged. Company commanders retain their full prior responsibility for the paper work now prepared for their signatures. The work comprises preparation of pay rolls, muster rolls, data books for pay and muster rolls, statement of charges, monthly returns, service records, discharges, final statements, furloughs, field returns, ration returns, returns of casualties, papers in case of desertion, application for and discontinuance of allotments and insurance, charges and specifications.

The company paper work done outside the consolidated office comprises chiefly sick report, morning report, duty roster, records regarding target practice, expenditure of ammunition, responsibility for property and clothing, reports of survey, inventory and inspection reports, company council book, delinquency book, soldiers deposits, passes, official correspondence, correspondence books, company collection sheet, list of excused from roster, special reports in compliance with memorandum, etc.

In the office retained copies of indorsements of service records were kept on special blank forms bound together for each company and serially numbered. This, the report says, seems convenient and desirable. The data for rolls are kept in loose leaf books, one for each company; muster roll data on one side and pay roll data on the other. This is believed to be more efficient than either the card system or folder system. Another feature is the rubber stamping and checking of records of courts-martial, orders affecting personnel, etc., made with a minimum of effort. There is a file of personnel orders for each company; copies being sent to the companies. The records on file for each company occupy a space of less than one cubic foot, but allowance of two cubic feet would have to be made for companies of 250 men.

The system, Captain Jones believes, possesses the following advantages: There is a large gain in accuracy, and in promptness with which papers are prepared. Company officers have more time for the instruction of enlisted men and for professional study. There is a reduction in correspondence. The system is better adapted to field conditions in Europe than is the present standard system. Companies are relieved of the burden of keeping various blank forms, and waste of forms is largely eliminated. The records are safer from unauthorized tampering. Company clerks may be more easily trained. If the regiment is split into battalions, the office divides without difficulty or delay.

The following disadvantages were noted: To officers inclined to avoid responsibilities of paper work this system affords a certain amount of encouragement. As yet no suitable battalion field cases have been designed. A certain amount of traffic between company offices and consolidated office is necessary. When a battalion splits into companies it would be necessary to place records in the company field desk, an unusual situation, perhaps causing some slight confusion.

The 52d and 53d Regiments have been using the new system for some time. The officers, the report says, are practically of one mind, believing that the consolidated system is an important improvement. In conclusion, Captain Jones submits the following opinions: The consolidated system is an important improvement in Army paper work. It suits the requirements of the U.S. Infantry. Suitable battalion field cases should be designed and manufactured, to include a compartment for several nested wire desk baskets. In each company of 250 men there should be two company clerks, to work in the company office. In the regiment the ones not so engaged would furnish the clerks for the consolidated office, with a margin for men sick, on furlough, etc. The men would obtain training and practice at both classes of work, and when clerical work was light, some could be given valuable military instruction. Periodically in regiments, in addition to schools in administration for company officers, there should be schools for company clerks, schools for supply sergeants, schools for mess sergeants, and schools for first sergeants.

EQUIPMENT OF USE IN FRANCE.

From an officer of the Regular Army of wide experience and excellent judgment, who is now on duty in France, we receive a memorandum of suggestions for officers who are going to France for duty which may be of material assistance in preparing for the trip across. It is as follows:

Suggestions to officers coming to France for duty. Olive Drab, cotton. None ever used in France. Olive Drab, woolen. Suits made here extra heavy English cloth, now cost about \$65, and take about a month to make.

Overcoats. Very warm needed. The sheep-lined short coat very good, but may have to be destroyed if it gets infected. A raincoat necessary. In Paris one can buy a raincoat with a linen silk lining, that is waterproof. It has a woolen lining that buttons fast to the inside and is removable. Can be used as overcoat when removed from inside rain coat. This can be boiled if it becomes infected. The combination serves as both raincoat and overcoat for most of the year. Price about \$55 now. Quartermaster attempting to secure stock. If secured will cost \$28.

Hats. Kind required changes with conditions of service. Campaign hats, caps, and "bonnets de police" all have been or are used. Campaign hats hard to procure unless quartermaster has a supply. Caps can be bought in Paris, but no cap ornaments can be procured in France. Bonnets de police (a soft cap) can be bought here. Are cheap and can be put in pocket when change to steel helmet is necessary. Will probably be used solely in the trenches.

Shoes and Boots. Very expensive here. Except for office work and rest billets, issue style is too light in weight. Very heavy soles with a sheet of rubber between the layers of the sole are desirable. A very satisfactory shoe or boot that is durable and waterproof can be bought of English makers, sole three-quarters of an inch thick. Cost about \$60 per pair. A fairly satisfactory French shoe not so durable or waterproof, costs about \$17. Rubber overshoes little worn in trenches as they cannot be hobnailed.

Leggins. All kinds except canvas procurable in France. Cloth puttees worn some places. Leather usually worn.

Cost about same as in United States. High-laced boots permitted in trenches, but not in towns.

Socks. Heavy socks needed altogether. Quartermaster woolen, heavy or light, much worn.

Underclothing. Medium in summer, heavy in winter, Quartermaster woolen much worn.

Bedding Rolls. Warm bedding of small bulk required. Sleeping bag style desirable much of the year—bring cots, Dress suit cases or traveling bag. Staff officers and those who do duty as inspectors will need a traveling bag as they usually stop at hotels when on automobile trips.

Sabers. Not used except for officers on duty with organizations armed with the saber.

Field glasses. Required. Hard to buy here. Bring with you.

Toilet articles. Usual field style needed at front and in trenches. In billets usual home kind.

Insignia. Most kinds of United States insignia are procurable in France. Eagles and General Staff collar ornaments still hard to obtain. Hat cords procurable but of poor quality.

Shoelaces. Bring a supply.

Uniform buttons. Hard to procure. Quartermaster now laying in a supply.

White collars. Best use French style that buttons to the blouse. Then, heavy shirt can be worn under blouse. Compasses. Necessary. Bring with you.

Electric torch. Government can supply. Procurable in France also.

No pair extra warm gloves needed.

No chewing gum on sale here.

Sam Browne belt required in cities and on staff duty. Articles sent by parcels post seem to arrive all right—limited to seven and one-half pounds. Things sent by express much delayed and difficult to get from express office in Paris to consignee.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ALIEN SLACKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The more one studies that work of genius, the questionnaire, the deeper grows one's appreciation of its usefulness. Take for example, Questions 2 and 10 of Series VII:

Q. 2. Do you claim exemption from military service because you are not a citizen?

Q. 10. Are you willing to return to your native country and enter its military service?

If the registrant answers the first question in the affirmative and the latter in the negative, the government is furnished with information of great social and economic value bearing upon the commercial and industrial opportunities open to numerous members of our military forces when they return to civil life. Undoubtedly the vast majority of our citizens are unwilling that those who have served in the military forces shall be subjected on their return to economic competition with sordid, alien slackers. While considerations of expediency and public policy may make it undesirable to take drastic steps at the present time, the question of alien slackers will force itself upon us at the close of the present conflict. As a contribution to the literature upon the question of expulsion of alien slackers the following excerpts from a well-considered legal decision may be of some value:

Attorney General for Canada vs. Cain. Law Reports Appeal Cases (1906), 542, 546.

"One of the rights possessed by the supreme power in every state is the right to refuse to permit an alien to enter that state, to annex what conditions it pleases to the permission to enter, and to expel or deport from the state, at pleasure, even a friendly alien, especially if it considers his presence in the state opposed to peace, order and good government, or to its social or material interests (Vattel, Law of Nations, book 1, s. 231; book 2, s. 125), as it is conceded that by the law of nations the supreme power in every state has the right to make laws for the exclusion or expulsion of aliens, and to enforce those laws, it necessarily follows that the state has the power to do those things which must be done in the very act of expulsion. If the right to expel is to be exercised effectively at all, notwithstanding the fact that constraint upon the person of the alien outside the boundaries of the state or the commission of a trespass by the state officer on the territories of its neighbor should thereby result."

F. G. McKean, Jr.

NOTES OF 76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Mass., Jan. 7, 1918.

The enlisted men who have been selected to attend the third officers' training school at this cantonment, as well as the men selected from various New England colleges, have begun their course of instruction. The school is held in buildings of the 151st Depot Brigade. An additional detail of instructors for this school has been made as follows: Capt. William Gammell, 302d Field Art.; Capt. J. H. Harwood, 303d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Barney, 303d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Boardman, 301st Field Art. These officers have reported to Lieut. Col. M. N. Fall, Inf., N.A., in command of officers' training school.

The steam heating plants in this camp have received a thorough test in the continued cold weather this cantonment has been experiencing and have proved quite satisfactory. A memorandum commanding the discontinuance of the use of oil stoves in the camp has recently been issued.

Fifty-nine per cent. of the men of this division have applied for war risk insurance, there having been applications for 16,467 policies in all. The total amount on Dec. 29 was \$121,623,000. The 302d Infantry still leads all organizations of the camp in applications. Its total amounts to \$15,214,000. The 25th Engineers are second with \$10,761,000. No big drive has yet been launched.

The American Red Cross Society has presented a great number of hand-knit woolen socks to be distributed among men of the division.

Friday night, Jan. 4, the 303d Infantry was the host at a very successful dancing party in the Division Officers' Club. First Lieut. George Cockriel, Inf., 301st Headquarters Train and Military Police, has been detailed as officer in charge of prisoners for the cantonment. Major Charles A. Brown, M.R.C., has been relieved from duty as surgeon of the officers' training school for this division and has been made officer in charge of gas defense service here. Capt. John S. Milliken, M.R.C., who has been on duty with the medical detachment, depot brigade, takes Major Brown's place as surgeon of the officers' school.

Major Arthur H. Crosbie, M.R.C., of the base hospital at this cantonment, has been relieved as adjutant and has gone to his new station at Otisville, N.Y. Major Channing Frothingham, M.R.C., has reported for duty as camp

manding officer, base hospital, here. He takes the place of Major Glenn L. Jones, who has been relieved to take up other duties.

On the night of Jan. 1, 1918, the barracks of Co. C, 303d Inf., were burned. The fire was not, however, as serious as it well might have been if the fire fighters had not been able to protect the neighboring buildings.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Jan. 4-10.)

STUBBORN WINTER FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

In spite of weather conditions, highly unfavorable to the offensive, fighting has gone on without cessation on the western front. The Germans again took the lead in local attacks and raids, designed to harass the Allied troops, but the French and, to some extent, the British took up the enemy's winter tactics and applied them with a certain measure of success. No such complete lull has yet occurred on the western front during the present season as was observed there for several weeks about this time a year ago. The effect of peace advances lately made in political circles may well have something to do with the different conduct of operations during the present winter. In connection with such advances, it is natural that the military operations should be pressed. Each side desires to create an impression of a disposition to wage more active warfare in the future, in case the efforts toward peace fail to attain their object. This holds true more particularly of the enemy, since he seeks to spread conviction that his inferiority on the western front has been turned into superiority, by the accession of troops liberated from the necessity to oppose the Russians. Activity on both sides has a demonstrative value, therefore, in addition to the object which we mentioned last week, of harassing the opposing forces and preventing their gaining any respite during the off season.

What difficulties beset the prosecution of active operations at this time may be judged from the comments of a correspondent in Flanders, as to the weather. The past week, he reports, saw a change from the clear frosts of the preceding spell to thawing temperatures with occasional fog and rain. Ice in the communication trenches and on the road at the rear, combined with drifting snow, greatly reduced the means of provisioning and relieving the front line men, while the frost lasted. This naturally militated against keeping more than the minimum or defensive number of troops in the front line, and likewise tended to restrict the artillery fire, owing to the trouble experienced in hauling ammunition to the guns. With the thaw succeeded an expectation of increasing mudiness in the forefield. With either alternative the difficulty of organizing a serious attack upon the opposing trenches is apparent; with freeze and thaw likely to follow rapidly upon one another the difficulties may be supposed considerably to increase. And yet, under these conditions hardly a day passes without the occurrence of small attacks in one part or another of the field.

On the British front the enemy again devoted his attention chiefly to the Cambrai and Ypres areas. On Jan. 4, he drove back four small British advance posts in the Cambrai salient. On Jan. 5 a German enterprise farther west by a few miles, at a point east of Bullecourt, led to hard local fighting. The enemy occupied a sap or work in front of the British trench line. The British made their counter-attack at dusk on Jan. 5, and finally succeeded in recapturing what they had previously lost. On Jan. 7 the German artillery resumed its bombardment of the British at Passchendaele and other points before Ypres. The Germans returned to the attack east of Bullecourt on Jan. 8. Here they gained a hold upon some British front trenches. They held these until evening, only to be driven out by a counter-attack. The British were able to restore their lines fully at the point threatened, and took a few prisoners. The German reports revealed an increase in the British raiding and reconnaissance activities at various points.

The French were again subjected to a raid near Javincourt, where their Aisne river front bends southward from the Craonne salient and crosses the river. They repulsed such a raid on Jan. 5, south of Javincourt, reports Paris, while Berlin asserts that the French positions were entered. In Champagne, the French took the initiative on Jan. 5, north of Main de Messiges, where they destroyed some of the opposing works. On the following night the German raiders attempted, with little success, to reach the French lines at points on the Chemin des Dames. North of Verdun, after occasional bombardments during several days, the Germans attempted another of their local attacks on Jan. 8, this time near Bethincourt, west of the Meuse. They were repulsed by fire without attaining the positions. The French on the 8th raided a German position near Boureuilles in the Argonne, without incurring any loss on their own side.

The French executed at Seicheprey, in the Woevre, on Jan. 8, the most successful of the minor operations of the week. Seicheprey, situated on the southern leg of the St. Mihiel salient, has been an inactive point for the most part during recent months, as has the whole salient, since the transfer of activity to the Verdun north front nearly two years ago. On Jan. 4, however, German raiders operated between Seicheprey and Flirey to the east, attempting to occupy a French post. On the following day, a French party attacked and took a few prisoners to the north of St. Mihiel. Although the region was not without warning of new activity, the French on the 8th boldly launched a surprise attack, rushing forward without preparatory fire, and seizing the enemy positions on a front of nearly a mile, north of Seicheprey. The Germans lost 178 prisoners. After destroying the works the French detachments returned to their own lines, without attempting to take permanent possession. The possibility of an important French gain in the St. Mihiel salient, while never uppermost since the withdrawal of Joffre from the French supreme command, has always remained sufficient to lend particular importance to any indication of French intention to renew the offensive in that direction.

TEUTONS IN VENETIA AT A STANDSTILL.

At no point did the Teutons in Venetia resume the offensive interrupted more than a week ago by the snow-fall in the mountain country of the upper Brenta and Piave rivers. The weather that was responsible for the interruption of their attacks has not let up. More snow fell during the week, and created conditions in which the mountain fighting had to be abandoned by both sides. The artillery alone continued to operate. On the Austro-German side a heavy fire was developed on the middle course of the Piave and likewise in the region between the Asiago plateau and Lake Garda. The Italian guns replied briskly in both areas, but no new enemy offensive was apparently considered imminent in either direction. The question of the possibility of maintaining the pres-

ent Austro-German lines with their extended and difficult communications throughout the snowy season in the mountains has not yet been put to a test.

The only noteworthy infantry activity occurred on the portion of the front held by the French and British. Following up their success of the previous week on Monte Tomba, the French ranged the region before them with their patrols and made some small captures of prisoners. Small British detachments crossed to the east bank of the upper Piave and disturbed the Austrians there posted. The British airmen engaged in a contest for the domination of their particular field and brought down a number of enemy machines. On the lower Piave the enemy made no new attempts to cross to the Italian side in any numbers sufficient to cause apprehension. The plan by which von Hoetzendorf hoped to establish his bridgeheads in this region has been rendered useless for the present by the stalling of the offensive farther north. In conjunction with a strong advance down the Brenta river, the transfer of large forces to the Italian southern flank, by means of the intended bridgeheads over the Piave would have exerted an unfavorable influence on the result and might greatly have increased the Italian losses in the event of a retreat. With the turning movement in the north brought to a stop and with no prospect of forcing the Piave by a primary operation, in the face of the existing defense, the Teuton garrisons on the Italian side of the river, maintained with difficulty at two or three isolated points, would have cost more than it was perhaps worth at this time.

RUSSIA'S CAPACITY FOR FURTHER WAR.

The terms offered to the present government at Petrograd, in the conference at Brest-Litovsk have been of so hard a kind as to raise the question whether the Russian armies may not again take the field at the conclusion of the present armistice. The possibility of the Bolshevik troops regaining their efficiency to the point of making a genuine stand against the Teutons is reported from Petrograd sources as slight. The Government recently directed that all work on Russian munitions be stopped, in view of the prospect of an early peace. No further news bearing on the revolt in southern Russia is at hand. So far as it is known the Cossack force is still in the field, while the Ukrainian army, which was expected to co-operate with him, is likely to follow the lead of Ukrainian political heads and come to a temporary understanding with the Bolsheviks. The transfer of Teutons from the Russian to other fronts is said to be still under way, but a force of Teutons reported as numbering several thousand has mutinied, according to reports, and refused to depart.

The Bolshevik government announced on Jan. 10, however, that the Cossacks were in retreat in the Don region and that the government authority had been re-established in the city of Rostoff. Such developments were to be expected as the outcome of the recent political stroke of the Bolsheviks in reaching a compromise with the Ukrainian government and forces. The Ukrainians, after first aiding the Cossacks to gain the advantage, would naturally, by a change of sides, carry the balance with them.

Peace negotiations, interrupted for a recess of ten days, were resumed at Brest-Litovsk, where the Russian delegates returned on Jan. 7, the Russian Christmas day. The Ukrainian delegation sat likewise, as a party in the proceedings, a sign of the accommodation, reached by the Petrograd and Ukraine parties.

UNCERTAINTIES IN MACEDONIA.

A report from Berlin states that a reconnaissance party of German Jaegers has found the Russian contingent in Macedonia to be no longer in its usual position in the front. The Russians are said to have been replaced by French troops. The loss of Russian aid on the Macedonian front, if it be a fact, puts a strain on the troops which remain to guard a strong but over long mountain line. Paris reports only raids and air activities in the Monastir region. While no signs of any early offensive of the Teutons are presented, the possibilities of an unheralded attack, with the purpose of driving the Allies back on Salonica and opening the Teutons' way into Greece remain undiminished.

The British Admiralty reports the sinking in the week ending Jan. 9 of eighteen merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over by mine or submarine, as well as three merchantmen under that tonnage. One French merchantman of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine in the week ending Jan. 5. None under that tonnage was lost. Four French merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Germany lost 230,000 prisoners and at least 1,560 guns to the French and British in 1917, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. A. C. McLachlan, Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington on Jan. 7. "The British troops captured 115,000 prisoners and 781 guns," General McLachlan said. "The French captures equalled ours. Since last Nov. 20 we have taken 11,000 prisoners and 138 guns on the West front alone."

British casualties reported during the week ending Jan. 7 totalled 18,998. The losses were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 113; men, 3,832. Officers wounded or missing, 448; men 14,605. The losses in the preceding week were 9,951.

It was reported from Petrograd on Jan. 2 that at a meeting of the Soviets on that date fourteen of the fifteen armies at the front were represented and of these thirteen reported that the soldiers are ready to return to the fight.

The following statement was issued by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency in Berlin, on Jan. 8: "The report is published from American headquarters that the Germans intend to treat American prisoners systematically worse than British, French and Italian prisoners, and is based allegedly on an official German statement that Americans are hard of understanding and unable to conduct themselves like gentlemen. Such an official statement was never made. American prisoners will be treated just as kindly and considerately as all other prisoners."

Further extension of the submarine barred zone is announced in a wireless statement sent out by the German government on Jan. 8. It becomes operative on Jan. 11. The extensions affect the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde Islands and the point of support of Dakar, French Senegal, with the adjoining coastal district. The barred zone around the Azores is extended easterly over the Island of Madeira, which "serves our adversaries as a point of support."

The British Admiralty announce that His Majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight on Jan. 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to boats and life rafts and were safely picked up two hours later by patrol boats. There were 550 persons on board, and only three casualties occurred, these being among the crew, three Lascars being missing. "The Rewa was displaying all the lights and markings required by the Hague Convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone, as delimited in the statement issued by the German government on Jan. 10, 1917," the Admiralty states. Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital. The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side. The Rewa was 7,303 tons gross and 456 feet long. She was built in 1906.

Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on a submarine commander, Kophamel, on his return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands. During this cruise, Kophamel asserts, he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy or France. He is said to have brought back twenty-two tons of copper as booty.

Canada began conscripting men under her new military service act on Jan. 8. Those in the first draft reported in groups as previously arranged by district registrars, and will go into training as rapidly as they can be handled and equipped. The new legislation calls for 100,000 men. The first draft is said to exceed 20,000, although the exact number was withheld for military reasons. The wastage in the Canadian Expeditionary Force for the last two weeks of November was, according to the official figures of the Militia Department at Ottawa, 19,530 and the enlistments 1,958, showing a net loss of 17,572, says the Military Gazette of Canada. Of these, casualties overseas were 16,276; discharged in Canada, 674; returned to Canada for discharge, 2,440; discharged in England, 138. The total wastage of Infantry during the half-month was 15,130. It is estimated that forty-five per cent of the total casualties will again be fit for general service within six months. Of the 1,958 recruits obtained during the two weeks 1,426 enlisted in Canada, 530 in the United States and two in England. The Infantry secured 1,058 of the new men, 372 went to artillery units, 303 enlisted in railway construction and forestry battalions, and the remaining 225 went to miscellaneous units. General Turner, of the Canadian forces at the front, recently wrote General Newburn, Minister of Militia, the following urgent appeal for reinforcements: "I cannot express to you the deep appreciation of all ranks overseas for your statement that you are working night and day to secure us 20,000 reinforcements by the beginning of next year. We know only too well over here that the fifth division will indeed be wiped off the slate in order to reinforce the divisions in France if large fresh drafts are not immediately forthcoming. We who are close to the fighting zone know only too well the bitter struggle the Canadian division are making to maintain their position."

NAVY LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS.

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, was elected president of the Navy League of the United States to succeed Col. Robert M. Thompson, at a meeting held in New York city on Jan. 10. Mr. Forbes was selected by the new Board of Directors elected at the annual meeting of the league held on Jan. 8. Henry H. Ward, of Connecticut, was re-elected a vice president of the league; E. A. Bennett, of New York, was elected treasurer to succeed Lewis L. Clarke, who declined re-election as treasurer, and Dwight N. Burnham, of Washington, was elected assistant treasurer. The new board, which has been reduced from fifty-seven to forty members, includes fifteen active members of the former board and new members from twenty-one States.

In his letter of resignation Colonel Thompson wrote: "Advancing years and physical infirmities make it imperative that I surrender my trust. But let me make it very clear that it is for this reason. I regret that Mr. Daniels continues his hostile attitude. Without malice and in the interest of the American public the Navy League gave to the press a statement regarding an explosion of a magazine at Mare Island. Angered by the correspondence which followed the issuance of this bulletin, Mr. Daniels undertook to deprive the men of the Navy of the comfort of garments and recreation grounds provided for them through the foresight of the Navy League. He attempted to destroy an efficient organization of nearly 300,000 patriotic women which had done and has continued to do a great work for the comfort of our sailors. He sought to discredit a patriotic society of high standing and nation-wide membership, which, by working for a Navy, sufficient and efficient, had aroused his antagonism. But he failed. The net increase of our active membership since Aug. 15 is 13,746 men and women who have joined, expressing their belief in the right of legitimate criticism and their unwillingness to subordinate it to arbitrary, tyrannical and unjust orders."

It will be remembered that on Aug. 14, 1917, the Navy League of the United States issued a statement in Washington to the effect that the explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard on July 9 was the result of a criminal conspiracy; that an honest investigation would disclose this fact, but that powerful labor interests had influenced the Navy Department so that the truth had not been disclosed. When this report was called to the attention of Secretary Daniels he wrote a letter to Colonel Thompson, president of the league, declaring this statement to be "false and slanderous" and suggesting that the best thing Colonel Thompson and other active officials of the league could do at this time was to resign "and permit the league to be directed by those who, in a crisis like the present, would not permit a statement to be given out to the public which attempts to discredit the entire Navy Department and which will be read with disgust and contempt by ever honest citizen of America." On the following day Colonel Thompson, according to newspaper reports, wrote to Secretary Daniels that he (Colonel Thompson) would resign if Mr. Daniels would.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims on Jan. 9 stating that twenty-two members of the crew of the American steamer Harry Luckenbach, which was torpedoed and sunk on Jan. 6, were rescued and nine are still unaccounted for.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Appointments of new general officers and other nominations appear on page 738.

Official announcement was made on Jan. 9 of the retirement at his own request, of Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, U.S.A., after forty-three years of service. The fact that he had applied for retirement was printed in a recent issue.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major John Murray Hoag, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran of the Civil War, who was retired Dec. 15, 1870, for the loss of his left arm in battle and other wounds, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Dec. 12, 1917. Major Hoag was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N.Y., May 5, 1843, and enlisted in the 138th N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Volunteer Colored Infantry and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1864; captain in November, 1864, and was mustered out of the Volunteer service in January, 1867. He accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the 44th Infantry, U.S.A., Jan. 3, 1867. He was complimented in an order by Major General Butler from the headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Army of the James, before Richmond, Va., Oct. 11, 1864. Major Hoag received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and that of captain in the Regular service in 1867 for like action at Chapin's Farm, Va. He was advanced to major in 1904 for Civil War service.

Major Gen. Peter Farmer Wanser, N.G.N.J., retired, formerly police judge, mayor and postmaster of Jersey City, died in his home, No. 136 Mercer street, Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 3, 1918, of pneumonia. General Wanser served in the National Guard over thirty years. He was born in Middlesex county, near New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 24, 1849. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1882 and 1883. The Legislature appointed him a police judge of Jersey City in 1885 and he served two terms. In 1892 the Democratic Legislature changed the term of the Jersey City mayoralty from two to five years. He was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1902 he was appointed postmaster and was twice reappointed.

Major Henry Schieffelin Clark, late of the O.R.C., and the N.G.N.Y., and N.Y. Volunteers, Spanish War, died at his home, No. 1130 Anderson avenue, the Bronx, New York city, Jan. 3, 1918. He was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1862, the son of Mr. William Newton Clark, and Mrs. H. Matilda Anderson Clark. Major Clark first entered the military as a private in Co. K, 7th N.Y., in 1880; subsequently served as a first lieutenant in the 12th Infantry; was A.A.G. on the staff of General McCook Butt, 1st Brigade, N.Y., and served with General Butt at Camp Black, N.Y., early in the Spanish War. Later, in order to enter the Volunteers in the Spanish War, he accepted a reduction in rank to first lieutenant in the 203d N.Y. Volunteers. In 1917, when the United States entered the war, Major Clark was appointed in the Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps. Major Clark early in life entered the wholesale drug house of Schieffelin & Co., which was organized by his great-grandfather, Jacob Schieffelin, 120 years ago. At time of death Major Clark was treasurer of the company. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, of the St. Nicholas Society, Society of Colonial Wars and of the Colonial Order. He always took a great interest in military affairs. Major Clark left his wife, Mrs. Mary Douglas Clark, and three sons, all in the service of the country—Lieut. Henry Schieffelin Clark, jr., U.S.N., Lieut. Frith Douglas Clark, 106th Inf., N.G., U.S., at Spartanburg, S.C., and Corp. William Lawrence Clark, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Herbert Brown, Co. I, 157th Inf., stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal., who was injured two weeks before while receiving instruction in bombing, at the time when Lieutenant McCracken was killed, died from his injuries at the Base Hospital Dec. 27, 1917. The body was forwarded to Denver, Colo., where his wife and young son reside.

Second Lieut. Fleet Heard, 357th Inf., Nat. Army, at Camp Travis, Texas, who was fatally shot Dec. 31 last, was an innocent victim of the campaign against bootlegging of whiskey into the camp and the failure of a jitney driver to obey a command to halt. The San Antonio Express states that according to the conclusions reached after preliminary inquiries made by Brigadier General Johnston the shooting was entirely accidental. A report from Col. E. M. Leary, in charge of Military Police, to General Johnston, is that the shooting was done by Sergeant Keyes of the Military Police, one of a guard of three placed at Avenue A and 6th street. General Johnston, according to the Express, said that there had been considerable complaints that liquor was being brought into camp in automobiles, and that a guard was out with orders to stop all service cars and look for any packages of liquor. A large car came by the guard, to which Sergeant Keyes was attached, and refused to stop. One of the guard fired in the air, but the driver still refused to stop. A smaller car then came along and was called upon to halt, but its driver, too, speeded up instead of halting. Sergeant Keyes, it was reported, then fired low at the tire with the intention of stopping it that way. The shooting of Lieutenant Heard, who was in the car, on his way to the camp from town, is attributed either to the weapon carrying high or to its glancing. The bullet struck Lieutenant Heard near the right temple and he died a short time later at the Base Hospital. Lieutenant Heard was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Heard, of Temple, Tex. He was a member of the first officers' training camp, receiving his commission at its close and was assigned to Camp Travis. Besides his parents he is survived by three sisters and a brother who is in the service in France.

Capt. Daniel Higbee Kane died Jan. 7, 1918, in Walter Reed Hospital, D.C. He was a son of the late Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N. He leaves his wife.

The infant son of Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., died at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 4, 1918, aged ten hours.

Mrs. Nellie Powell Koehler, widow of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, died at New York city recently.

Charles Hawley Brantingham, who died in his home at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1918, entered the Naval Academy as an Acting Midshipman Sept. 22, 1859. He resigned March 10, 1860, and was commissioned as mate March 10, 1862. He was honorably discharged April 18, 1867, while holding the rank of acting master.

Mrs. Jane Kilbourne Hill, widow of Capt. Rowland G. Hill, 20th U.S. Inf., and daughter of the late Brig.

Gen. Joseph H. Potter, U.S.A., died in her 49th year at Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 4, 1918.

Mrs. John Schouler, widow of Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., died suddenly in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 10, 1918. After the death of her husband on Dec. 25 Mrs. Schouler, with a nurse, left Annapolis for Palatka, Fla.

Mrs. Ashton W. Caney, mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph C. Parker, U.S.N., died at her home in Batavia, N.Y., on Dec. 23, 1917, of heart disease. Her daughter, Mrs. Parker, was with her. Lieutenant Commander Parker is now in command of a destroyer.

Mrs. W. T. Moffet, mother of Major W. P. Moffet, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Xenia, Ohio, on Dec. 23, 1917.

Lieut. Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, O.R.C., died Jan. 10, 1918, at Douglas, Ariz. He was graduated from Princeton last June. After completing training at Plattsburg, N.Y., he received his commission and was assigned to the 11th Field Artillery. Death was caused by pneumonia.

Mr. Gilbert Motier Plympton, eighty-three years old, of Plympton, Gardiner and Company, bankers, of New York city, died in his home, in Garden City, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1918, of cardiac asthma. Mr. Plympton was the son of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, U.S.A., who died June 5, 1860.

Deaths of officers reported to the War Department for the week ending Jan. 8, 1918:

Second Lieut. John H. Holliday, jr., Ord. O.R.C., at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1917.

Major Frederick Hadra, M.R.C., at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Dec. 28, 1917.

Capt. Jesse W. Holman, Inf., O.R.C., with 5th Division at Camp Logan, Texas, Dec. 28, 1917.

Second Lieut. Fleet Heard, 357th Inf., at Camp Travis, Texas, Dec. 31, 1917.

First Lieut. William Hague, 116th Eng., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 1, 1918.

Second Lieut. Marcus A. Pharr, C.A.R.C., at Fort Screven, Ga., Jan. 2, 1918.

First Lieut. William S. Ely, A.S.S.R.C., American Expeditionary Force, Jan. 2, 1918.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At a luncheon given New Year's Day, Jan. 1, 1918, by Mrs. Willard J. Freeman, wife of Lieut. Willard J. Freeman, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Smith at the former's home, Burlington, Vt., the engagement of Miss Constance Rutter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutter, to Lieut. Horace H. Powers, U.S.A., son of Judge and Mrs. George M. Powers, of Morrisville, was announced. Miss Rutter is studying voice with Oscar Saenger in New York, and after a brief holiday visit here, she will return to resume her studies. Lieutenant Powers is a graduate of the University of Vermont in the class of 1917, and is now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stephen White announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise, to Lieut. Boleslaw Leonard Dombrowski, U.S.N., on Dec. 29, 1917, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in the City of New York.

Col. and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Genevieve, to Lieut. Steele Wotkyns, 11th U.S. Field Art., on Jan. 4, 1918, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lieutenant and Mrs. Wotkyns will live for the present at his station, Douglas, Arizona.

The wedding of Capt. Thomas G. Hearn, U.S. Inf., and Miss Charlotte F. Jadwin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edgar Jadwin, Engrs., N.A., took place on Dec. 19, 1917, at the home of Major and Mrs. C. W. Haverkamp, U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The house was decorated with pink roses, palms and evergreens, the National colors, Infantry and Engineer flags. The ushers were Capt. Courtney Hodges, John W. Leonard, Frank Schneider, Ross McLain and Lieut. Davis Russell and Kirk Metzgerott, U.S.A. Capt. Vernon E. Pritchard, U.S.A., was best man. Mrs. Haverkamp attended the bride as matron of honor, and wore a gown of pink brocade satin, carrying a shower of violets and opheila roses. Miss Mary Brown, of Atlanta, was maid of honor, and wore a frock of blue tulle over pink, carrying Killarney and sweetheart roses. In the absence of the bride's father, who is in France with the 15th U.S. Engrs., the bride was given away by her mother. Mrs. Jadwin wore pompadour taffeta and sapphire blue with a corsage of Aaron Ward roses. The bride was gown in white satin, trimmed with duchess and rose point lace. The tulle veil, which fell to the length of the court train, was fastened with a coronet of the same lace and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. After the ceremony, which was performed by Chaplain Chester of the 53d U.S. Inf., the ushers made an arch of sabers through which the bride and groom passed. An informal reception followed the ceremony and a buffet supper was served. Capt. and Mrs. Hearn will be at home after Jan. 15 at 2303 Hogan street, Chattanooga, Tenn. Capt. Hearn has just been given the command of the 16th Machine-gun Battalion at Chickamauga Park.

A romance, which began last May at the camp at Plattsburgh, N.Y., ended in a pretty wedding recently at the Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson, Ariz., when Miss Laura Cordelia Marsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marsh, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., became the bride of Capt. James E. Simpson, 10th U.S. Cav. Some time ago Captain Hubbard, of the 10th U.S. Cav., wrote his mother, who was to start in a few days from New York city to spend the winter with her son, asking her to bring Miss Marsh with her. The young couple were to be married, but Captain Simpson could not obtain a leave, so they planned for a wedding at his station. Mrs. Hubbard and the bride-elect met at Albany, where Miss Marsh's friends tendered her a bridal dinner at Keeler's restaurant with many beautiful gifts. After a delightful trip the two ladies were met at Tucson by Captain Simpson and his best man, Captain Hubbard. Rev. Henry Van Valkenburgh, pastor of the Methodist Church in Tucson, was waiting at the Santa Rita Hotel, where, amid a profusion of beautiful roses, the ceremony was performed. Miss Marsh wore a gown of chestnut brown satin and carried Safrano roses. The groom and best man were in service uniform. A delicious wedding dinner was served with Capt. and Mrs. Keyser, of the 35th U.S. Inf., and Captain Garlick, of the 10th Cav., as guests. An interesting motor trip to the old

San Xavier Mission, near Tucson, next morning preceded the departure for Fort Huachuca. Captain Simpson's friends of the 10th, who expected the party the evening of the wedding, met the train in mounted order provided with rice and other favors and were much disappointed when no bride and groom appeared, but made up for the delay in a cordial welcome the next afternoon. The cheer of roaring wood fires and the home-like old quarters ablaze with light greeted the travelers and another happy Army home came into being.

On Dec. 29, last, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin May Baker, Freemason street, Norfolk, Va., Miss Helen May Baker was married to Ensign Mathew Page Waller, U.S.N., Rev. H. H. Covington, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, trimmed with sealskin, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids. There were no attendants. Immediately after the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the families and a few intimate friends, Ensign and Mrs. Waller left for a wedding trip. Ensign Waller is the son of Mr. Page Waller, of Norfolk, and grandson of the late Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate Army. He is attached to a U.S. battleship.

Mr. and Mrs. Job F. Angell announce the marriage of their daughter, Madelyn, to Edward Courson Woodruff, jr., a member of the 7th Regiment of N.Y., and son of Col. E. C. Woodruff, U.S.A., on Jan. 5, at Montclair, N.J.

Miss Katherine Osborn, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Norris G. Osborn, and Ensign Chadler Bennett, U.S.N., were married at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5, 1918, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Stewart Means, the rector. The bride was attended by Misses Virginia Rice, Georgia Smith, Faith Robinson and Lucia Denison. Lieut. Ralph Gordon, U.S.A., a classmate of Ensign Bennett at Yale, was best man. Ensign and Mrs. Bennett will live in Annapolis, Md., for the present. It is the station of Ensign Bennett.

Lieut. John Bridgford Staley, U.S.N., and Miss Mable R. Willson were married on Jan. 5, 1918, in the presence of their immediate families at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, by the Rev. J. Wilson Sutton, vicar of Trinity Chapel. Miss Willson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller Willson, of Bridgeport, Conn. Lieutenant Staley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Staley, of Albany, N.Y. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Doris Willson, and Lieut. F. J. Comerford, U.S.N., attended the groom. After the wedding breakfast the bride and groom left for a short trip to the Catskills. They will be at home after March 1 in Bridgeport, Conn.

On Christmas afternoon, Dec. 25, 1917, a charming wedding took place at the home of Chaplain and Mrs. Vincent, Fort McIntosh, Tex., when Miss Clara E. Spafford, of Shell Lake, Wis., and Lieut. Albert S. Johnson, 37th U.S. Inf., were married. The bride's gown was of white georgette and she wore a corsage bouquet of orchids. The invited guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Berry. Immediately following the ceremony dinner was served. The table decorations were ferns and poinsettias. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson are at home at Quarters B2, Fort McIntosh, since New Year's Day.

Mrs. John Sheehy announces the marriage of her daughter, Leonide Cecelia, to Lieut. Melville Cochran Partello, U.S.N., on Nov. 26, 1917, at Portland, Ore.

The wedding of Miss Fredrika Jones, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude B. Garrett, of Oswego, N.Y., and Lieut. Willard A. Kitts, U.S.N., was celebrated Dec. 27, 1917, at Locust Wood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Zinner, at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was played at the close of the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Horace S. Clute, in front of a huge American flag. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College. Lieutenant Kitts graduated from Annapolis, class of '16.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Garrison, Westover avenue, Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 29, 1917, Miss Virginia Garrison was married to Mr. John Newton Williams, jr., son of Mrs. J. N. Williams, Boissevain avenue, and brother of the late Surg. R. Bland Williams, U.S.N. Owing to a recent death in the groom's family the ceremony was quietly performed in the presence of only the immediate families and intimate friends. Christmas evergreens, holly, mistletoe and Southern smilax decorated and the marriage took place before an improvised altar of ascension lilies and cathedral candles. Rev. Hubbard Lloyd, assisted by Rev. Francis Carl Steinmetz, of Christ Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride wore an embroidered Morris gown of white bridal satin with court train, a veil of tulle caught by orange blossoms, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Katherine Myers, wore a gown of green velvet and carried a bouquet of American beauties. The ribbon bearers were Masters W. Ludwell Baldwin, jr., and Richard B. Tucker, jr. The best man was Lieut. G. Glenn Garrison, U.S.R., brother of the bride.

A pretty home wedding was that on Dec. 21, 1917, when Miss Marie Ballentyne and Lieut. Charles Mallon O'Connor, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., were united in marriage in Honolulu, H.I. The Ballentyne home was attractively decorated. The gift room was lovely with Marchal Neil roses, the parlors were abloom in pink roses and pink-tinted hibiscus. The large lanai overlooking the sea, where the wedding service was so impressively read by Canon William Ault, was a garden of tropical beauty. Great baskets of handsome ferns formed a perfect bower, tall tree ferns and maidenhair fern were most effective. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Edward M. Watson, and the bride made a charming picture as she came to the lanai leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Clinton G. Ballentyne, who gave her in marriage. The bride's gown was of white bride satin with an embroidered overdress. It was very chic. A filmy veil enveloped the graceful form, the veil being held to the head with a wreath of orange blossoms which had been worn by the bride's mother and also her sister, Mrs. White, who is so pleasantly recalled as Irma Ballentyne. The bride's bouquet was of white orchids, white violets and white sweet peas. The shower, which ended at the hem of the bride's skirt, was made of white violets and tulle. Miss Rhoda Ballentyne was her sister's only attendant, and she wore a smart frock of old rose, embroidered. She carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. As the bride tossed her bouquet it fell into the arms of Miss Margaret Grey, of the naval station. Little Lillimore Watson was the flower girl and preceded the bride, strewing sweet pea petals in her path. After the wedding, good wishes and congratulations were extended to the happy couple. The bride cut her wedding cake and the health and future happiness of the bride and groom was toasted standing. Mr. Gustav Ballentyne supported Dr. O'Connor. "Honolulu regrets the going of Dr. and Mrs. O'Connor," writes a correspondent, "for they leave very shortly for the mainland,

where future duty awaits the groom. The good wishes of a large circle of friends will follow this young couple wherever they may go.

Miss Lillian Arrington McPherson, daughter of A. M. McPherson, of Los Angeles, Cal., and grand-daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., and E. G. Leaf, of the Stanford Unit, American Ambulance Corps, stationed at Allentown, Pa., were married in New York city, Dec. 24, 1917.

Miss Frances Antonia Emmons, daughter of Lieut. George Thornton Emmons, U.S.N., retired, was married to Asst. Paymr. Grant Allen Peacock, U.S.N.R., in Trinity Church, Princeton, N.J., on Dec. 27, 1917. The bride was attended by Miss Irene M. Peacock, sister of the bridegroom; the Misses Grace S. Carter and Peggy Cox, of Albany; the Misses Margaret Smith and May Erdman, of Princeton, and Miss A. Dorothy Shipley, of Philadelphia. Miss Jean A. Peacock acted as flower girl. Lieut. Clarence U. Peacock, U.S.R., acted as best man. A reception followed at Greenholm, the home of the bride's parents, in Princeton.

Capt. James W. Lyon, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Estella Hasinger were married at Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 5, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Ahearn announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Ahearn, to Ensign George L. Loft, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1918. Mr. Loft, father of Ensign Loft, is head of the candy making corporation which bears his name. The bride is known to the beneficiaries of most of the charitable organizations about East Broadway, New York city, for she devoted much of her time to settlement and kindred works. She was graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy.

A beautiful military wedding was solemnized at the Red Cross house in Camp Sherman, Ohio, on New Year's eve, 1918, when Miss Edwina Forbes Glenn, daughter of Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, N.A., commandant of the 83d Division, and Mrs. Glenn, was united in marriage to Capt. James Abram Garfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield, and grandson of the late President James A. Garfield, after whom he is named. Captain Garfield is adjutant of the 322d Light Field Artillery. The Rev. John T. Dallas, of Waterbury, Conn., an intimate friend of the groom, officiated. In the community house, which was established through General Glenn, beautiful lighting effects were specially designed giving the impression of light coming through church windows, which gave the community house the joyous appearance of a cathedral. The chancel was artistically decorated with ferns and lilies adorned the altar. A large American flag suspended behind the altar seemed to radiate symbolized happiness. The ushers were Capt. Prescott Bush, Major Otis Cole, Capt. Phillip Collins, Lieut. Frank House, William Green and Myron Wilson, jr. Capt. John Newell Garfield, brother of the groom, was groomsmen. The bride was attended by the matron of honor, Mrs. O. T. Cole, her sister, who wore a costume of American beauty velvet and carried opelia roses, and the four bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Normoyle, of New York; Miss Catherine Duke, of Monticello, Ill.; Miss Edith Whittemore, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Elizabeth Glenn, sister of the bride, were gowned in white satin trimmed with silver. The bridesmaids carried flower-covered staffs. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin, trimmed in old point lace. The dress was made with bodice of the lace and a long court train of the satin which hung from the shoulders. A Juliet cap of the same lace which adorned the wedding gown held the bridal veil in place and the veil was looped with knots of orange blossoms. After the bride had been given away by her father, in the betrothal service, the bridal party proceeded to the chancel rail where the nuptials were solemnized. Among those attending the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mr. Abram Garfield, Mr. Edward Garfield, Miss Mary L. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Newell, Mr. Ashbell Newell, Miss Anna Newell, Misses Elinor and Mary Newell, Miss Harriet Eales, Miss Adele Chisholm, Mrs. Elton Hoyt, Mrs. R. H. Garfield, Col. Wallace Brewer, Colonel Brownhart, Judge and Mrs. Messick, Colonel Warfield. An attractive feature of the wedding was the Red Cross nurses in their pretty uniform. After the ceremony at the community house a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Chillicothe, in which the guests of the wedding party sat down to the wedding breakfast. Among the many beautiful wedding presents was a solid silver bowl on the base of which was a motto and an exquisite tracery of Psyche. This was the gift of Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of the President. The officers of Camp Sherman presented the couple with a silver tea and coffee service. Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Governor and Mrs. Cox also presented them with beautiful gifts. The happy young couple left for their wedding trip, after which they will be at home to their many friends in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys, to Capt. Harry Ewald Heeren, Coast Art. R.C., on Dec. 30, 1917, at Fort Williams, Me. No announcements will be sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Margaret, to Capt. Harold R. Richards, 7th Engrs., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFarland, of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the marriage of their only daughter, Grace, to 1st Lieut. Edwin K. Crowley, 353d Inf., Camp Funston, Kas., formerly of Leavenworth, which took place Dec. 29, 1917, at the First Christian Church at Junction City, Kas. Rev. Sundry, pastor of the church, officiated and there were no attendants. The bride wore her traveling costume, a jacket suit of dark blue cloth with which she wore a hat of black velvet and black fox furs. During Lieutenant Crowley's station at Funston, Mrs. Crowley will make her home in Junction City. Lieutenant Crowley was commissioned early in the year and attended the first training camp at Fort Riley during the summer. He is a brother of Mrs. H. F. Migdalski, wife of Major Migdalski, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sprague, 905 Glengyle place, Chicago, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Lieut. Lewis Chamberlin, 40th U.S. Inf., son of Walter H. Chamberlin, Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Chamberlin is at present stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Russell and Lieut. Frederick H. Black, of Chillicothe, took place Jan. 6, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cooper Russell, in Breckenridge, Mo. The attendants were Miss Josephine Russell, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Major F. W. Shaw, of Fort Leavenworth, as best man. The bride wore a gown of white-satin and her veil of tulle was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a gown of pink brocade satin and carried an arm bouquet of opelia roses. Lieut. and Mrs. Black will be at home after Jan. 15, at Fort Sill, Okla., where Lieutenant

Black is attached to the 14th U.S. Field Artillery. Lieutenant Black has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth for the past four months as a member of the 4th and 5th Provisional Officers' Battalions.

An attractive New Year's Day wedding was that of Miss Edith Crandell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Crandell, and Capt. Arthur Marion Jones, 70th U.S. Cav., class of 1916, West Point. Captain Jones is a son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick M. Jones, U.S.A. Miss Crandell was married from her home, 275 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., the Rev. William A. Leighton officiating. Palms, smilax, pink roses and flags decorated the house. Miss Florence Crandell was her sister's maid of honor; the bridegroom's brother, Cadet Henry Jones, of West Point, acting as best man. The bride's gown was of white satin and silver lace, her veil arranged in a military effect and fastened with orange blossoms. Miss Florence Crandell wore light blue chiffon and carried pink Killarney roses. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Wellesley College. Capt. and Mrs. Jones will live at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, where Captain Jones is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bon announce the marriage of their daughter, Barbara, to Capt. Harley Cleveland Dagley, 1st U.S. Cav., on Dec. 8, 1917, at Cheyenne, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. Dagley are at home in Douglas, Ariz.

On the evening of Dec. 28, 1917, Miss Harriett Chase Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Sherman, and Capt. Edwin Blair Banister, 30th U.S. Inf., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Omaha, Neb. To the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, the bride and her father entered the drawing room, where they were awaited by the groom, his best man, and the minister. Father Williams, who had married Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, and who had christened their daughter, officiated, using the Episcopal service. The bride wore a gown of white georgette crepe, and a veil of bridal illusion, that had been worn by the groom's mother, wife of Col. J. M. Banister, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and by his sister, wife of Major J. H. Barnard, 352d Inf., N.A. The bouquet was of bride's roses and white sweet peas. Captain Banister's best man was his brother, Cadet Percival Bolling Banister, from West Point. He, the groom, and their sister with her husband, Major J. H. Barnard, were spending the holidays with Col. and Mrs. Banister, of Omaha. The bride is a junior at Smith College, and the groom, before entering the Army, attended the University of Nebraska, where he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. On Dec. 30 Capt. and Mrs. Banister left for Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., where they are stationed for the present.

RESERVE CORPS AND NATIONAL ARMY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Hay, 162 Clinton avenue, Newark, N.J., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Joan Hay, to Ensign Albert Neumann Rock, U.S.N.R.F., son of Naval Constr. and Mrs. George H. Rock, U.S.N. Naval Constructor Rock is the Construction Officer, Navy Yard, New York.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the pre-holiday season of Del Rio, Texas, was the announcement party given by Mrs. John F. Robinson in honor of the engagement of her sister, Miss Blanch Strong, to Major Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., which took place in the Ladies' Parlors of the Elks' Club on Dec. 20, 1917. The announcement was made by presenting each guest with a tiny suit case marked "Bon Voyage," inside of which was a slip of paper announcing the engagement. The parlors were beautifully decorated with pink carnations, potted plants and ferns. The guests were received by Mrs. Hal A. Hamilton, while the cards were received by two charming little misses, Mayline Robinson and Julia Boggis. In the receiving line were Miss Blanch Strong, Mrs. John F. Robinson, Mrs. Henry Hart and Miss Lyde Williams. Mrs. C. P. Scales presided at the tea table, while the comfort of the guests was looked after by Mrs. Goff and Mrs. W. F. Boggis.

The marriage is announced of Miss Helen Thomas Breck Williams, daughter of Dr. Charles Crosby Williams, of Pasadena, Cal., and Harry Hubbard Metcalf, in the Aviation Section, S.R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clap Metcalf, of Westborough, Mass., on Jan. 1, 1918. The bride's only attendant was the sister of the bridegroom, Mrs. Louis Emil Denfield, wife of Lieut. Louis Emil Denfield, U.S.N.

The regimental colors of the 145th U.S. Infantry formed the altar before which Miss Marjorie Graham and Capt. Charles C. Chambers, Machine-gun Company, 145th Infantry, National Guard, were married at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1917. A large cluster of ascension lilies and candles stood at either side of the colors, which were hung in the drawing room at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donald Graham, 1887 East 90th street. Rev. Minot O. Simons, pastor of First Unitarian Church, read the ceremony. Mr. George Bailey, of Detroit, was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Thomas Donald Graham, jr., Camp McClellan; Lieut. William H. Farmer and Capt. Edward A. Pope. Miss Helen Dean Townsend and Miss Doris Whitlar were bridesmaids. Mrs. Morgens De Neergaard Farch was the matron of honor. The bride wore a model in white crepe de meteor, trimmed in chiffon and rose pointe lace. Her veil fell from a Russian coronet of rose pointe outlined in pearls. She carried bride's roses and lilies of the valley and wore a platinum chain set with pearls, the gift of Captain Chambers. Capt. and Mrs. Chambers will live at 760 South Perry street, Montgomery, Ala., for the present. Mrs. Chambers attended the College for Women, Western Reserve University, Madison, Wis.

A simple but beautiful home wedding of the past week was that of Miss Marie Willingham and Robert K. Tompkins. The wedding was solemnized at the country home of the bride's parents near Winstonsboro, S.C., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. O. J. Frier, of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Tompkins is the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Willingham and is one who has many sterling qualities. Mr. Tompkins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tompkins, of Kershaw, S.C., and brother of Major Edmond R. Tompkins, Cav., U.S.A., camp quartermaster at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., and Capt. James F. Tompkins, Cav., O.R.C., now with the Graves Registration Service, Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J., and Sergt. D. Tompkins, Q.M.C., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., and first cousin to Capt. Joseph E. Tompkins, Ord., and Capt. Charles B. Elliott, Inf., U.S.A.

A wedding of interest was prettily solemnized Dec. 20, 1917, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Houston, Tex., uniting in marriage Miss Lee Campbell Bowen, daughter of Mrs. Dora C. Bowen, to Lieut. Frederick Preston Guthrie, N.N.V., Washington, D.C. Lovely flowers and ferns adorned the church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. E. Fincher, preceding which Miss Ada Shipman at the organ played the wedding march, also giving a pianissimo selection during the ceremony and the re-

cessional march afterward. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Russell C. Bowen, wore a gown of white charmesse and tulle, with a long veil of tulle adjusted to the coiffure with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bride roses with shower of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Louis Knox, of Charleston, sister of the bride, who served as matron of honor, was gowned in pink silk net and silver and carried an arm cluster of pink Killarney roses. Miss Ruth Hancock, maid of honor, wore pink taffeta and silk net with trimmings of silver and also carried the Killarney roses. Little Miss Lenoir Bowen, flower girl, wore a frock of pink taffeta and carried a Marie Antoinette basket of pink sweet peas. The groom was attended by David Vance Guthrie, of Baton Rouge, as best man, while Messrs. George Kane and Ellis P. Collins served as groomsmen. Following a trip East, Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie will be at home after Jan. 1 in Washington, where Lieutenant Guthrie will be stationed with the Department of Naval Communication during the period of the war.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson, of Kansas City, Mo., and Capt. Charles M. Bull, jr., Nat. Army, took place in Christ Church, Clinton street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1918. A reception for relatives and intimate friends was held afterward in the house of the bridegroom's parents, at No. 269 Henry street.

Miss Edith Radley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Radley, of No. 200 West 76th street, was married in New York city, Jan. 5, 1918, to Lieut. Malcolm Robertson Pitt, jr., 301st Machine-gun Battalion, Nat. Army, at Ayer, Mass. The ceremony was solemnized in the Plaza Hotel by the Rev. Stewart Chambers. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Marguerite Radley.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco of Miss Frances Brack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brack, and Lieut. Clifford Wellington Waller, O. R.C., one of those who received their commissions at the second officers' training camp at the Presidio. Lieutenant Waller is to leave for France immediately and the wedding will not take place until his return.

Miss Margaret Rolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Rolph and a niece of Mayor James Rolph, jr., of San Francisco, became the bride of Capt. Philip Stevenson Finnell, N.A., at a handsomely appointed wedding at the home of her parents in that city, Jan. 1, 1918. The marriage was hastened by Army orders, Capt. Finnell being able to get leave from Camp Kearny for only a few days.

Lieut. Wirt A. Rodgers, M.R.C., and Miss Carolyn Baldwin Lee were married at New Orleans, La., on Dec. 18, 1917.

The marriage of Miss Ayliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Col. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Art. U.S.A., and Lieut. Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, O.R.C., took place on Jan. 5, 1918, in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N.Y., the Very Rev. O. R. F. Treder, dean of the cathedral officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a simple gown of georgette crepe, trimmed with old lace and pearls. The court train of moiré antique, bordered with pearls, had been her mother's wedding dress. Draped over the long tulle veil was a short one of rare old lace which had been worn by the bride's great-grandmother. Her only ornament was a diamond bar pin, the gift of the groom, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Olivia M. Blake, was the only attendant. Her costume was of pink taffeta and silver lace and she carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Lieutenant Mumford's cousin, George W. Van Slyck, U.S.N.R., was the best man. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Ralph T. Hanson, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. E. Dawson, O.O.R.C., and Mr. J. Pearson Farley, as cousin of the bride. A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Godfrey P. Farley. The bride and groom left for a short trip. They will live in Philadelphia, where the groom is on duty at Frankford Arsenal. The date of the wedding was advanced in order that Colonel Blake could be present.

Lieut. Carlton Whitney Smith, U.S.N.R., now stationed at the Naval Academy in the student class, and Miss Evelyn Rose Rebmann, of New York city, were married in the Naval Academy Chapel by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., on Jan. 6, 1918.

Mrs. Kate Gardner Wood announces the marriage of her daughter, Dorothea, to Lieut. Irving Carleton Valentine, Field Art., N.A., on Dec. 31, 1917, in New York city.

The marriage of Miss Martha Harriet Sargent, of Monterey, Cal., to Lieut. Stuart Irwin Weill, S.C.R.C., is announced. The wedding occurred on Dec. 21, 1917, in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, Mass. Lieut. Weill was formerly stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, but was recently assigned to the 317th Field Battalion, N.A., stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

Major John S. Pratt, N.A., division ordnance officer and a member of the staff of Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., commanding at Camp Kearny, and Miss Boneta Sager, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sager, of Sedalia, Mo., were married at the home of Major and Mrs. L. O. Matthews, N.A., San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1917, Rev. L. A. Ferris, pastor of the First Methodist Church, officiating. Capt. and Mrs. Wesley King were among those in attendance.

Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., of New York city, was married on Jan. 9 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest to Mr. Octavo Alonzo Alvarez, of Mobile, Ala. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, who is chaplain of the 104th Field Artillery, at Fort Wadsworth, S.C., came from his station to perform the ceremony in the church of which he is rector. He was aided by the Rev. Ernest E. Matthews, the assistant rector. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore, with her wedding dress of white, Italian satin duchess lace which was used by her mother on her wedding day. Her only ornament was a large heart of diamonds, a family heirloom, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. A reception was held at the house of Gen. and Mrs. Bridgman for members of the families only.

An interesting recent wedding at Jacksonville, Fla., in the First Presbyterian Church, was that of Lieut. Paron M. Clarkson, Coast Art. Corps, N.A., and Miss Elizabeth Ross Parkhill, daughter of Mr. George W. Parkhill. The church was simply but artistically decorated with palms, ferns and lighted tapers, and a choice program of wedding music was played. The bridesmaid was little Miss Isabelle Tucker. Miss Jeannette Parkhill, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The best man was Chief Bsn. Charles T. Chase, U.S.N. Rev. Dr. W. H. Dodge performed the nuptial ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and friends of the couple, the church being crowded to its capacity. The bride wore a wedding gown of white filmy tulle over wedding satin. The gown was

ankle length, and the train was of white tulle, edged with real lace. The tulle on the skirt fell in cascade and was most effective with a picot edge. The bodice was trimmed real lace, worn by the bride's mother at her own wedding. Her bridal veil was of tulle and was worn with cap effect, wired and adorned with orange blossoms. Sprays of orange blossoms were also used on the train. Her flowers were a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Laura street, which was handsomely decorated. Later in the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Clarkson left in their car for a trip through the state. Mrs. Clarkson traveled in a beautiful gown of state. Mrs. Clarkson traveled in a beautiful gown of state. Mrs. Clarkson traveled in a beautiful gown of state.

Mr. Delancey Gill announces the marriage of his daughter, Anna Draper, to Lieut. Edward Lord, jr., U.S.R., on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, at Baltimore, Md.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., retired, of New York, is at the Urney Hotel, Miami, Fla.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., have left Manila, P.I., and are taking a pleasure trip in China.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., is spending some time at her former home, 1205 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Wing, wife of Capt. Charles K. Wing, jr., U.S.A., who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth W. Pattison, will be at home in the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., after Jan. 18.

Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott and J. Duncan jr., wife and son of Major Elliott, U.S.A., have taken rooms at New Central Hotel, Charlotte, N.C., to be near Major Elliott, who is Camp Adjutant at Camp Greene.

During the absence of Major E. R. Warner McCabe, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. McCabe and children are with her parents, Col. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth, N.A., at 1014 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.

Major William M. Martin, S.O.R.C., who was recently assigned to duty in Washington, resigned as Attorney General of Alabama to enter the service. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. David Worth Bagley, U.S.N., who commanded the U.S.S. Jacob Jones, sunk by a German submarine in the war zone on Dec. 6, "left for the United States last week," according to a dispatch from London on Jan. 8.

Major and Mrs. Andrew Davis Chaffin, U.S.A., are located at 2923 Tilden street, N.W., Washington, during Major Chaffin's detail on the General Staff. For the past week they have had as their house guests Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tommer of Atlanta, Ga., and the week previous Mrs. E. E. Sparks, wife of the President of the Pennsylvania State College.

Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., contributes the first of a series of articles on "Development of Machinery in the U.S. Navy During the Past Ten Years" to the January number of Marine Engineering. In the same issue is reprinted a paper on "Cargo Ship Lines of Simple Form" read by Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., before the Naval Architects Society.

Mrs. George E. Goodrich has joined her husband, Lieut. Col. George E. Goodrich, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., at Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas, after an extended visit with her parents and Colonel Goodrich's parents at Indianapolis. Mrs. Goodrich spent the summer at Plattsburg Barracks, where Colonel Goodrich was on duty in connection with the two training camps recently held there.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer Sanderson entertained at a buffet supper on Dec. 16, 1917, for Mesdames Maloney, Butler, Maly, Miss Gibson, Lieutenants Maloney, Butler, Maly, Sundby, Namiestad, Ogden Gerde, Bergh, Bruns, and Mr. John R. Sanderson, the latter Lieut. Sanderson's father who is making an extended visit. After supper Lieut. Namiestad rendered a number of pieces on the violin in a capable and artistic manner.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, who, as noted elsewhere, has been detailed to active duty as chief of the Division of Inspection in the reorganized Ordnance Department, was retired at his own request on Sept. 20, 1911, after more than thirty years of service. He is a native of Louisiana, was appointed from that state to the Military Academy July 1, 1879, and on graduating four years later was assigned as second lieutenant to the 3d U.S. Field Artillery. Colonel Dunn was an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1888; in 1900 he was detailed to Ordnance, where he remained until his voluntary retirement.

In a complimentary editorial on the recent promotion of Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., from captain, the Evening Capital, of Annapolis, Md., in its issue of Dec. 29 said: "The new rank and title suits him well, and he wears the honors gracefully. By earnest endeavor, the faithful discharge of duties well performed, by that straightforwardness, sincerity and honesty of purpose that has always characterized this officer and gentleman, he has won his promotion, and won it deservedly. The good news of Admiral Eberle's promotion brings with it, however, a suggestion that it may mean his early removal as Superintendent of the Naval Academy for other line of duty, probably at sea. A condition of affairs that would be a calamity to Annapolis and this greatest naval training school in the world. During his régime conditions at the Naval Academy have never been better, even in the most trying times of graduating classes of midshipmen ahead of time. He has raised standards, bettered discipline, and has met every condition that has arisen with that clear head and wise judgment, as well as military tactics and diplomacy, of which he is capable. Superintendent Eberle has surrounded himself (much the same as the best star before the footlights) with a most capable and efficient 'company.' His commandant, aid, and officers, heads of departments, that comprise the Superintendent's 'cabinet,' are exceptional men, naval officers of marked executive ability and integrity, so that their chief, the Superintendent, brilliantly shines out through them, and they reflect his efficiency. It has been a most harmonious régime we have had at the Naval Academy since the coming of Superintendent Eberle, and the Navy Department at Washington cannot fail to recognize it as does Annapolis with whom these officers and their chief have co-operated in every movement toward the best interests of the city, to which they have always lent a helping hand."

Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Chappell, U.S.R., have arrived in Washington.

Major George Lewis, U.S.R., has returned to Camp Meade, Md., after a short stay in Rockville, Md.

Major and Mrs. James B. Nalle, U.S.A., and son have left Washington and returned to Newport News, Va.

Mrs. Moreno, wife of Major Aristides Moreno, U.S.A., and two children are located at the Cairo, Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, U.S.A., and Miss McDonald are staying at the Hotel Richmond, Washington.

Mrs. Lukesh, wife of Col. Gustave R. Lukesh, U.S.A., has leased the residence, 1478 Belmont street, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Wilson, U.S.N., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.A., in Washington.

Mrs. Brumby, wife of Capt. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and two children are visiting Captain Brumby's relatives in Athens, Ga.

Miss Natalie Magruder, sister of Lieut. J. H. Magruder, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a visit in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pitney, wife of Lieut. John Ballentine Pitney, U.S.R., in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Terry Remey, U.S.R., have returned to Pensacola, Fla., after a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beale R. Howard, in Washington.

Mrs. Merriam and son, William, are spending the winter with Mrs. H. C. Merriam at 107 East Eighty-fifth street, New York, while Lieut. Col. H. M. Merriam, U.S.A., is abroad.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., was among those taking part in the dance pageant at the Charity Ball given for the Allies on Dec. 27, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. Bert F. Clark, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon on Jan. 3 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. Mrs. Clark left Washington recently and has now arrived in Boston, Mass., where Lieutenant Clark is stationed.

Major and Mrs. Granville R. Fortescue, U.S.R., have returned to Petersburg, Va., after a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, in Washington. On Jan. 4 Major Fortescue lectured on cantonnements before the National Geographic Society.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Capt. Rufus Z. Johnston, U.S.N., was the recipient of a handsome silver loving cup from the carpenters of the Naval Reserve Section at the training station, Newport, R.I., as a token of appreciation for her work for the Navy Relief Society.

The friends of Mrs. William A. Shunk, wife of the commandant of the Army Service Schools, are delighted over her entire recovery from an illness, and that Mrs. Shunk has again taken her place in the work of the Red Cross Chapter, and also in the social life of Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. O'Hara, wife of Major James J. O'Hara, 15th U.S. Cav., with her children, "Laddie" and Grace, will spend the winter months in Los Angeles, Cal., at the Lola Apartments. Major O'Hara is stationed at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. O'Hara spent the early winter in Minneapolis with her parents, Senator and Mrs. Westlake.

Miss Dorothy Foster, daughter of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, of Portsmouth, N.H., for the last six months "Theater Sister" (operating nurse) at the American Women's Hospital for Officers, 98 Lancaster Gate, London, England, has recently enrolled as an American Red Cross nurse, and received her card and pin. Miss Foster has been a war nurse abroad for more than two years; part of the time in the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British army at a base hospital in Northern France with a Harvard unit, and later at the American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly, Paris, France; and will remain at the American Hospital, London, which it is understood, will be taken over by the American Red Cross early in 1918.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, one-time United States Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was commissioned a chaplain in the Naval Reserve Jan. 7 with the grade of lieutenant commander. Dr. van Dyke was born Nov. 10, 1852, in Germantown, Pa., and is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Princeton College, Princeton Theological Seminary and the University of Berlin, and has received degrees from various educational institutions. In 1878 he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, and was pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York. He became professor of English in Princeton in 1900. President Wilson named him Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1913, and he gained high favor with the peoples in Europe with whom he came in contact.

In the course of some editorial comments on the need of younger generals at the front the New York Evening Post says: "Already some of the younger men are beginning to come to the front under General Pershing. Two who will be heard from are Brig. Gen. Frank W. Coe, who is forty-seven years old and has done admirable work in organizing two of the divisions now abroad, and Brig. Gen. George B. Duncan, who has been promoted from colonel of one of the Infantry regiments at the front. While fifty-three years of age, Peyton G. March, who has just been nominated as major general in the Regular Army, is now being looked to as the strongest man next to General Pershing. An admirable fighting soldier in the Philippines, he has had both infantry and artillery experience, besides an unusual amount of staff duty and foreign service, having gone through the Russian-Japanese War. Every report from the front tells of his efficiency and progress."

"A soldier of merit, a strict disciplinarian and an officer who is likely to go far is General Bullard, who succeeds General Sibert as commander of the division of Regulars and as second in command of our Overseas Army," says the Boston Transcript. "Aside from his technical military training there is one phase of the general's character that tends to make him a leader of men—he is a student of men. The study of men is not taught at West Point, and the man supposed to be specially trained to know, manage and command men must trust to experience and absorption to learn after he has joined his regiment and entered on his work with men. He is left alone and of himself by errors and stumblings to arrive at the necessary knowledge. General Bullard condemns the military tradition that is averse to any but the old system based on the supposition that man is an animal and a thing of habit. To appeal to a man as a man, to his reason or sentiment, has not the approval of our military usage. The common error," once said General Bullard of American Army officers, "is their failure to recognize the need of knowing their countrymen."

Mrs. Mentzel, wife of Dr. Kurt B. Mentzel, Med. Corps, U.S.R., is temporarily located at the Hoffman, Washington.

Mrs. Sternberg, U.S.A., widow of Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., is stopping at the Grafton, Washington.

Mrs. Devers, wife of Major Jacob L. Devers, U.S.A., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon, at Lyonhurst, Va.

A daughter, Barbara Jane Koenig, was born to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 3, 1918.

A daughter, Eleanor Spencer Stone, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis S. Stone, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 4, 1918.

A son, James Anthony Sarraff, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Sarraff, 51st U.S. Inf., Dec. 28, 1917, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Lucile Kittson has arrived safely in England and is visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. J. O. Torry, Elm Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Mrs. Belmont, wife of Capt. Perry Belmont, U.S.R., was hostess at a luncheon on Jan. 2 at her residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Sillman, N.A., of Camp Devens, Mass., spent the Christmas holidays in New York, stopping at the McAlpin Hotel.

Lieut. Howell P. French, U.S.R., has returned to Montgomery, Ala., after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. French, in Washington.

During the absence of Capt. John H. Hood, Const. Art. Corps, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. Hood with their two little sons, John Herman, jr., and Frank McHugh, will visit her parents.

Col. and Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum and Mrs. Clyde B. Parker have taken apartments at Pelham Courts, Twenty-first and P streets, N.W., Washington, for the season.

While Brig. Gen. J. H. McRae, N.A., is stationed at Camp Greene, Mrs. McRae and the Misses McRae are living in town at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Schiltz, Hermitage Road, Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. Rutenecutter has joined her husband, Major B. G. Rutenecutter, U.S.A., who is in command at Fort Niagara, N.Y. Mrs. George L. Baker, of New York city, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sebree, expect to spend a month or more at Galveston, Tex., before returning to their home at Coronado, Cal. They will be at the Galvez hotel at Galveston.

Capt. B. C. Boyer, Major and Mrs. J. F. Sharp, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Lowe, Lieut. C. S. Tolly, jr., and Lieut. R. H. Crawford and wife, all of Camp Kearny, are at present sojourning in Los Angeles, where they have made the Hotel Clark their headquarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, U.S.A., and Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Newman, U.S.A., have taken a house at 14 Wendell street, Battle Creek, Mich. Captains Raborg and Newman are aids to Major Gen. James Parker, N.A., commanding officer of Camp Custer.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Neal, N.A., announce the birth of a son, Carroll Wilder Neal, jr., at York Harbor, Me., on Dec. 31, 1917. Mrs. Neal and children will be in Boston for the rest of the winter, while Colonel Neal is "over there" and will go up to York Harbor for the summer.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, U.S.A., were the guests of honor at a large dinner given by the officers of the United Service Club on Jan. 3 in Washington. Miss Eleanor Rawson, daughter of Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a short visit to Chaplain and Mrs. Henry H. Clark, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md.

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York resigned as head of the American Red Cross Commission to Europe in Paris on Jan. 5. Major Murphy will return to the United States to consult with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, and later will return to service in the American Army. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1903 and resigned from the Army in 1907.

One of the most inspiring sights seen at Fort Leavenworth in many months was the official reception held New Year's morning at Pope Hall, when over 1,400 officers were received by Col. William A. Shunk, commander of the post, and commandant of the Service Schools, and Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, assisted by Col. E. B. Fuller, Miller, Adams, Allison, Craig, Chilton and Pullen. Major William Carter, as secretary of the Army Service Schools, acted as presentation officer. The music was furnished by the Disciplinary Barracks band.

Among officers of the Services at the Hotel Astor, New York city, recently, were the following: Lieut. Col. W. E. Vose, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose; Major W. Tidball, U.S.A., of Camp Lee, and Mrs. Tidball; Major and Mrs. A. C. Tipton, of Camp Dix; Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Halsey; Lieut. Col. W. A. Phillips, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. C. G. Corlett; Major G. C. Johnston, Major W. H. Shutan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Walker Cochran, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cochran; Major Malcolm Young, U.S.A., of Panama Canal Zone; Col. Garrison McCaskey, U.S.A.

Beneath a portrait of "May Hartmann, Composer," the Musical Courier, of New York, says that "her song, 'Somewhere in France,' dedicated to Frances Alda, is achieving marked success, its dramatic intensity holding a very vital interest at this time. Madame Alda sang it at her New York recital in Carnegie Hall, the audience insistently demanding a repetition, and among the other singers who have signified their intention of including it on their programs are Loretta del Valle, Florence Easton, Clarence Whitehill, Gordon Kay, Ruby Helder and others. Mrs. Hartmann, who has composed a number of songs, has dedicated 'If the World Should End to-morrow' to Loretta del Valle, who is singing it with success." The composer is the wife of Col. Carl F. Hartmann, U.S.A.

In an editorial expression of "Thanks to General Weigel" the Boston Transcript of Jan. 4 says: "The people of Boston will not be slow to express their appreciation of the promptness and sympathy with which General Weigel, commanding at Camp Devens, has come to the relief of the city in the face of its acute coal shortage. By his order today fifty carloads of coal for Camp Devens have been released for emergency use in Boston. He did not wait to telegraph a dozen different boards at Washington, but acted at once on his own responsibility and in keeping with his characteristic contempt for red tape. Brother Garfield's telegrams back and forth promising coal keep the wires hot, but they will not 'keep the home fires burning.' General Weigel's coal will. That is why Boston is deeply obliged to him and will not forget his help."

A son, Adolph Unger, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Adolph Unger, 47th U.S. Inf., at Tiffin, Ohio, recently.

Med. Dir. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grayson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Jan. 7, 1918.

A very attractive dance was given at the old Officers' Club, Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Jan. 4, by the officers of the 40th Infantry. About fifty or sixty couples attended.

Worth Bagley Daniels, second son of the Secretary of the Navy, has been awarded an appointment to the Naval Academy. He is the fourth member of Mr. Daniels's family to enter the Service.

The Misses Suzanne and Minnie Veeder, daughters of Comdr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, U.S.N., have returned to school at Oldfields, Va., after spending the holidays with their parents in Washington.

Major and Mrs. John Gordon Macomb, 30th U.S. Inf., who have been at Lowell and Yuma, Ariz., are now at Charlotte, N.C. Major Macomb having been ordered to Camp Greene, N.C., to join the 30th Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams, N.A., commanding the 76th Inf. Brigade, 38th Division at Camp Shelby, Miss., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., on sick leave. Mrs. Williams will visit her son, Lieut. Roger Williams, jr., U.S.A., at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., during General Williams' absence.

Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U.S.N., retired, died on Jan. 10 at his home near Warrenton, Va. Admiral Howell was the originator of the gyroscopic steering torpedoes and other naval weapons and the author of several books. He was born in Bath, N.Y., March 16, 1840, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1858. The funeral was held at Warrenton on Jan. 12. Rear Admiral Howell was retired March 16, 1902, for age. We received word of his death just before going to press.

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

The Troops in France.

The first group of young pilots and observers to take a course of instruction in the American flying school nearest the battle front in the Westveer has completed its work will be sent to the front for finishing touches under actual battle conditions. All are enthusiastic and are said by their French instructors to have shown remarkable aptitude. Our aviators have flown over the German battle lines and dropped bombs in conjunction with British and French pilots. The flight of the Americans virtually was a retaliation for the killing of two American wood cutters during a German bombing expedition a week ago.

The negotiations between the French and the American Army authorities for the transfer to the U.S. Army of the American aviators in the French escadrilles have been completed and transfers of the men have been begun. Thirty-two experienced pilots, mostly members of the Lafayette Escadrille, are being taken over first. These men are being sworn in as members of the American forces as fast as they can arrange for Paris leaves. It was announced on Jan. 8 that Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, A.S.R.C., brought down a German airplane on Jan. 5.

Masses for both American and French dead were said in the churches of France on Jan. 6 on the occasion of the national celebration of the birthday of Joan of Arc. At her birthplace, the little village of Domremy, American and French flags were draped over the altar of the church where Joan worshipped.

The Medical Department's plans for the care of American sick, wounded and blind soldiers were announced on Jan. 6 at the headquarters of the Expeditionary Force. These plans contemplate ample hospital room for every soldier requiring attention. In addition, fifteen complete hospital trains have been ordered in England and two in France, and more will be ordered later. The largest drug order ever made in England has just been placed by the American Expeditionary Forces. Everything possible is being purchased in Europe in order to save cargo space. The only wounded men who will be returned to the United States will be those who it is determined are permanently unfit for Army service. The great number of eminent American specialists and surgeons in the Army assures to the average enlisted man infinitely better treatment than would be possible in his own home.

The entire Roosevelt Base Hospital was quarantined on Jan. 9 as the result of a small outbreak of scarlet fever, diphtheria and mumps. Nurses, patients and doctors alike were "interred" and will not be permitted to leave there for a month. At another place, miles distant, a certain National Guard contingent was also quarantined on the same day. Authorities emphasized that there is no epidemic and but few cases reported, but the isolation plan was decided upon in line with a desire to take no chances of disease spreading.

Snow and sleet have been the portion of the Expeditionary Forces during the past week and traffic has been pretty generally disorganized. One day General Pershing's motor car became stalled and the General walked several miles through the snow and slush to his destination.

List of Casualties appears on page 730.

Capt. Norman W. Mowbray, who commanded the steamship Panama on July 30, 1917, when she rammed the troopship Saratoga off Tompkinsville, New York harbor, was indicted on Jan. 9 by the Federal Grand Jury in New York city. Judge Thomas released him on \$5,000 bail after he pleaded not guilty. Francis F. Van Pelt, pilot on the Panama at the time, also was indicted, pleaded not guilty and was released in the same amount of bail. The indictments charge misconduct, negligence, inattention and violation of the rules of navigation. The weather was perfectly clear and the Saratoga was at anchor. It is charged that the Panama was inward bound along the wrong side of the channel when it struck the Saratoga. The collision resulted in the death of Pvt. Kenneth K. Kellens and the injury of several other soldiers. At the time of accident the Saratoga had 1,200 troops aboard. All the enlisted men were taken to shore in safety except Kellens.

In a belatedly received letter relating to the preparations for the football game between teams from the 91st Division, N.A., Camp Lewis, and the Marine Corps teams of Mare Island (which took place on Jan. 1 at Pasadena, the marines winning by 19 to 2), Lieut. Col. W. H. Jordan, 362d Inf., who was in charge of the 91st Division team, wrote that "every man on the teams has

had varsity experience of from three to four years. The Marines have not met defeat this year. The type of men on both teams reflects great credit on both Services, clean cut, hard fighting athletes who don't know what the word surrender means." The game was played for the benefit of the Red Cross and more than \$40,000 resulted from the "game." Sufferers from the bitter winter weather in the eastern part of the country were amazed to read of four of the spectators at the game being overcome with the heat.

After the disappearance of military papers and a leak of important military secrets, Sergt. Major Thomas H. Ritter, regimental sergeant major in the divisional adjutant's office, Camp Lewis, was held in the Pierce county jail, Washington state, on Jan. 5. Ritter's father is in the quartermaster general's army corps in Germany and he has a brother in the German army. According to the military authorities Ritter left Germany in 1911, going to Africa in a German artillery battery. He returned to Germany in 1913, toured France and Italy and in 1914 went to New York. From there he went to Chicago and took out his first papers as an American citizen. Ritter enlisted in the U.S. Army and was sent to the Philippines, where, it is said, he is supposed to have been intimate with the German Consul General in Manila.

Boston's Floating Hospital is to be taken over by the Navy Department to provide quarters for officers of ships that come to the Boston Navy Yard for repairs. So extensive are some of these repairs that it is impossible for officers to live aboard, and the Department has found it very difficult to house them in close proximity to their ship during the process of such work. The Navy Department will pay for the ship while it is under its control and keep it in repair. G. Loring Briggs, manager of the Floating Hospital, and all the trustees are glad of the opportunity to reciprocate at this time, with remembrance of the kindly aid last summer of Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.A., commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, when certain difficulties threatened a serious dilemma.

Work upon the base hospital at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J., which has been hindered during the past few weeks by the severity of the weather, is so far complete that wards for the accommodation of 350 patients were opened for the reception of patients Jan. 9. Wards for another 150 will be ready by Jan. 20. Materials have been ordered for the extension of the hospital to accommodate 1,200 patients. The hospital, as noted on another page, is under the command of Major Leeson O. Tarleton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and will have a full staff of medical officers, female nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical Department.

The Navy Department has been informed through the Red Cross that the two men of the U.S.S. Jacob Jones, captured by the German submarine which sank the destroyer on Dec. 6, are Albert DeMello, seaman, second-class, and John Francis Murphy, ship's cook, first-class. They are held prisoners in Germany. Murphy's name was given as "Marfee" in a previous dispatch and a second inquiry was necessary to establish his identity. DeMello's father resides at New Bedford, Mass., and Murphy gave as his next of kin, mother, Mrs. Julia Murphy, of Newport, R.I.

Secretary of War Baker announced on Jan. 9 the establishment of a second officers' training camp in Porto Rico for 400 selected Porto Ricans. The camp will open Feb. 1 and run three months.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 745-750.

Army Nominations appear on page 738.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1918, WAR DEPT.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gens. J. D. Barrette, L. M. Brett and M. L. Hersey, Nat. Army, Col. W. S. Graves, G.S., and W. P. Jackson, Nat. Army, is appointed to meet in Washington, Jan. 4 for selecting and recommending officers for detail in the General Staff Corps.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M.C. are ordered: Col. D. E. McCarthy from Central Department to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as Q.M., S.D., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of the general depot at Fort Sam Houston; Col. W. H. Hart from duty in the S.D. to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M.C. at that place; Col. W. S. Wood from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., to Washington.

Major G. F. Bailey, Q.M.C., to duty Buffalo, N.Y., in charge of motor conveyance service.

Major G. F. Perkins, Q.M.C., Nat. Army, to Washington for duty.

Lieut. Col. H. D. Bombardier, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas., is designated as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 12, that camp. Lieut. Col. A. W. Morse, M.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., as C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 11.

Officers of D.R.C. to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty: First Lieuts. T. L. Barnidge, L. Epstein; E. M. McGrath, H. R. McConnell, J. J. Kauffeld, F. C. Sullivan, C. W. Wekenman.

The detail of Lieut. Col. J. B. Douglas, S.C., as lieutenant colonel in that corps from Sept. 22, 1917, is announced.

Capt. R. E. Treman, S.C., to Greenville, S.C., for duty.

First Lieut. J. E. Peabody, S.C., to duty Portland, Ore.

Second Lieut. W. N. Edwards, S.C., to duty Portland, Ore.

LINE OFFICERS.

First Lieut. G. Laguardia, 11th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and will report at Headquarters Troop, 3d Div. (Regular), for duty.

Temp. 2d Lieut. W. J. Bailey, 12th Cav., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., for duty.

The appointment of 2d Lieut. R. C. Kendall, F.A., N.A., to the same grade, S.R.C., from Dec. 29, 1917, is announced.

First Lieut. K. Moore, F.A.R.C., to duty Camp Dix, N.J.

Capt. M. K. Barroll, jr., C.A.C., to Galveston for duty.

Capt. J. C. Peterson, C.A.C., upon his arrival in U.S. to Headquarters and Military Police, 8th Div. (Regular), for duty.

Capt. J. B. Martin, C.A.C., D.O.L., relieved from his present assignment and to Coast Defenses of Boston for duty.

Col. M. O. Bigelow, Inf., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. C. F. Glanzer, 154th Inf., to second lieutenant, C.A.C., N.A., from Dec. 22, 1917, and to Key West for duty.

Band Leader W. H. Owens, 347th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and will repair to his home.

RETIRED.

Capt. E. H. Pearce, retired, to duty San Francisco, Cal.

S.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The following officers of N.A. to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and

report in person to Brig. Gen. G. E. Carleton, N.A., commanding provision depot for corps and Army troops, for duty: Brig. Gens. C. T. O'Neill, R. A. Richards, W. Wilson and E. L. Sweetser, all N.A.

The following officers to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and report in person to Brig. Gen. G. E. Carleton, N.A., commanding provision depot for corps and Army troops, for duty as indicated: Lieut. Col. J. F. Gohn, 13th Inf., as chief of staff; Lieut. Col. H. Miller, I.G., as inspector; Major F. T. Waterbury, O.R.C., as O.O.; Major C. H. Rich, Q.M.C., as Q.M.; Major M. S. Smith, J.A.G.R.C., as J.A.; Major J. A. Moss, S.C., as signal officer.

Brig. Gen. R. Hoffman, Nat. Army, accompanied by his chief of staff, will proceed to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for the purpose of ascertaining by personal observation the degree of progress being made relative to the organizing of the 37th Infantry, and then return to Newport News, Va.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q.M.C., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than forty-three years' service.

Capt. G. D. Gerton, Q.M.R.C., to duty Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., 8th Div. (Regular), as Q.M. of 8th Division Sanitary Train.

First Lieut. H. S. Embrice, D.C., to duty Camp Cody, N.M., 34th Div.

Col. H. B. Ferguson, 105th Engrs., from Camp Sevier, S.C., to Washington for temporary special duty and then to Camp Upton, N.Y.

Appointment of Major E. T. Myers, jr., E.R.C., to the same grade, O.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced.

Temp. 2d Lieut. J. J. Murphy, C.E., from duty with 6th Engineers and will report at Washington Barracks for duty with replacement troops.

So much of Par. 78, S.O. 270, War D., Nov. 19, 1917, as affects Temp. 1st Lieut. J. J. Cronin, C.E., is revoked.

Major C. H. Mann, Railway Transportation Corps, N.A., will report in person to Panama Canal Department for temporary duty and then to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. M. E. Brewster-Greene, S.C., to duty Washington.

Major F. P. Lahm, S.C., is detailed as a temporary lieutenant colonel in S.C.

So much of Par. 156, S.O. 283, Dec. 5, 1917, War D., as assigns Major H. R. Smalley, 14th Cav., to 9th Machine Gun Battalion, is revoked.

LINE OFFICERS.

The following officers relieved from their present assignment to the U.S. for orders: Lieut. Col. T. E. Caspell, Capt. A. R. Cooke, H. J. M. Smith, W. M. Grimes and A. J. Kirst, and 1st Lieut. G. W. Wersebe, all Cav.

First Lieut. J. T. Campbell, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. R. B. Garvin, C.A.R.C., are assigned to 57th Artillery (C.A.C.) for duty.

Second Lieut. W. H. Warren, C.A.C., to duty Fort Warren, Mass.

Capt. P. D. Terry, C.A.R.C., is assigned to 58th Artillery for duty, vice Capt. A. L. McKenzie, C.A., N.G., relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Major H. C. White, C.A.R.C., to duty Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, N.Y.

Major H. R. Carter, C.A.C., N.G., is assigned to 63d Coast Artillery and Major F. H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. Major Carter will join regiment.

Cook E. Poulis, C.A.C., 16th Co., Portland, is placed upon retired list at Fort McKinley, Me., and to home.

Major G. C. Lewis, D.O.L., relieved from attachment to 63d Infantry and to 38th Infantry for duty.

Capt. M. O. French, 64th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Av. Sec., S.C., temporarily, with rank of major, and to duty Camp Hancock, Ga.

The following officers are transferred to 38th Infantry and will proceed to join: First Lieuts. S. H. Young, 20th Inf.; L. A. Smith, 21st Inf.; L. Lutes, 21st Inf.

Major F. A. Cook, 41st Inf., is transferred to 7th Infantry and to join.

Second Lieut. R. A. Lawson, 122d Inf., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

First Lieut. E. M. Hoisington, Inf. R.C., to Austin, Texas, to arrive Jan. 12, for training as pilot.

Resignation of Capt. W. H. Fantom, 110th Inf., N.G., U.S. (Pa.), is accepted.

The honorable discharges of Capt. A. H. Snowball and C. H. May, 47th Inf., N.G.N.Y., from the service of U.S. is announced.

The honorable discharge of Major L. Seymour, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., from service of U.S., Dec. 29, 1917.

Major F. B. Andrus, retired, to duty Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

Capt. E. E. Mitchell, retired, to duty Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Major E. M. Adams, retired, from his present duties to home.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Howe, retired, from duty at University of Michigan, to home.

First Lieut. L. Powell, retired, from further duty and to home.

Capt. S. B. Akin, 49th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

Each of the following officers is transferred to 30th Infantry and will join: Major J. G. McComb, 35th Inf.; Capt. L. McD. Silvester, 19th Inf.; Capt. F. Richardson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Pope, 19th Inf.

Capt. E. P. Sorenson and 1st Lieut. A. E. Holleman, S.C., to duty Portland, Ore.

First Lieut. I. A. Pelzman, M.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., by Jan. 15 for temporary duty.

S.O. 3, JAN. 4, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

First Lieut. R. J. Meskill, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.

Second Lieut. W. T. Taber, Q.M.C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty.

Second Lieut. A. J. Maxwell, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. E. A. Fennell, M.C., detailed as instructor in bacteriology at the Army Medical School, Washington.

First Lieut. B. Pavy, M.C., to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty.

First Lieut. W. S. Cameron, Army Ambulance Service, N.A., to Army concentration camp, Allentown, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. R. L. Harper, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, for duty to Col. E. E. Persons, U.S.A. Ambulance Service, concentration camp, Allentown, Pa.

Major C. B. Thummel, O.D., is detailed for service in that department in the grade of major, present station.

Capt. C. E. Partridge, O.D., is temporarily detailed in that department in the grade of major and will remain at present station.

Capt. D. K. Shurtleff, O.D., is temporarily detailed for service in that department in the grade of lieutenant colonel at present station.

Capt. B. O. Lewis, O.D., is temporarily detailed for service in that department in the grade of major, present station.

Officers of S.R. to duty as follows: Major H. R. Harman to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. C. A. Christie to Greenville, S.C.; 1st Lieut. H. Jennings to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; 1st Lieut. T. Saville to Hampton, Va., Langley Field.

Captains of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: J. T. Bessig to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; to Col. C. G. Hall, S.C.; C. E. Biggs to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; C. H. Breunig, recently appointed from first lieutenant, 7th Training Battalion, to Camp Hancock, Ga.; J. Weinwright to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; to Col. C. G. Hall, S.C.

Captains transferred to 76th Field Art. (18th Cav.) and will join: J. E. Grant and H. S. Cook, 81st Field Art. (23d Cav.).

Each of the following officers is transferred to 76th Field Art. (18th Cav.) and will join: Col. W. G. Henton, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.); 1st Lieut. C. C. Bank, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.); 1st Lieut. G. W. L. Prettymann, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.); 1st Lieut. G. W. McClellan, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.).

Col. J. P. Robinson, Field Art., at expiration of leave to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Wheeler, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty.

Major T. A. Clark, C.A.C., to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

Major F. H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty.

Capt. G. A. Mix, C.A.C., to Portland, Me., for duty.

Captains of Coast Art. U.S.A., detailed for service in Ordnance Department, and will remain on present duties at present

station: J. Kirk, W. A. Borden, A. B. Quinton and J. A. Brooks.

Capt. W. C. Young, Field Art., is temporarily detailed for service in the Ordnance Department, in the grade of captain. He will remain on his present duties at his present station.

First Lieut. E. J. Dodge, 17th Inf., is transferred to 4th Inf. and will join.

First lieutenants are transferred to 9th Machine Gun Battalion and will join that organization: P. Hathaway, C. Emerson, J. T. Bossi, all 2d Inf.

Major J. Adams, 22d Inf., is transferred to 38th Inf. and will join.

Captains are transferred to 38th Inf. and will join: D. R. McMillen, 20th; P. D. Parkinson, 20th; G. I. Rowe, 21st; H. W. James, 21st Inf.

Each of following officers is transferred to 38th Inf. and will join: First Lieut. J. H. Nixon, 40th Inf.; S. Ledford, 41st Inf.; W. F. Freshoff, 41st Inf.; D. E. Thebaud, 36th Inf.

First lieutenants of 43d Inf. are transferred to 7th Machine Gun Battalion and will join: H. C. Sweeney and L. H. Cook.

Second Lieut. C. A. Tolman, 57th Inf., to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, for training as a pilot.

Second Lieut. J. K. Moorhead, 61st Inf., is transferred to 23d Inf. and will join.

Capt. C. H. Handholtz, Inf., is temporarily detailed for service in the Ordnance Department in the grade of captain.

The appointment of Capt. P. K. Fletcher, I.R.C., to the same grade, E.R.C., with rank from May 1, 1917, is announced.

NATIONAL GUARD.

A large number of National Guard officers have been honorably discharged from the U.S. Service recently. Among those discharged to date from Dec. 29, 1917, are the following: Capt. E. M. Dillon, 1st Inf., N.Y.; Capt. J. J. Dean, 12th Inf., N.Y.; Capt. N. W. Thompson, 14th Inf., N.Y.; Capt. C. R. Coffin, 47th Inf., N.Y., and Capt. William F. Wheelock, 10th Inf., N.Y.

The honorable discharges of Capt. A. L. McKenna, C.A., N.Y., and of 2d Lieut. C. F. Schultz, 138th Inf., N.G.U.S. (Mo.), from the service of the U.S., Jan. 2, 1918, is announced.

NATIONAL ARMY.

The acceptance on Dec. 1, 1917, of the resignation by Major C. B. Elliott, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Infantry, only, Regular Army, is announced.

RESERVE CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. B. Wallace, I.R.C., to duty Feb. 25, Camp Funston, Kas.

G.O. 159, DEC. 19, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Paragraphs 852, 1412 and the last paragraph of subparagraph 4 of paragraph 1009, Army Regulations, are suspended during the period of the existing emergency, so as to permit the voluntary enlistment of married men under the same conditions as is provided for single men.

II.—Paragraph 1 (c), section III, G.O. 125, War D., 1917, relating to the issue of blue denim clothing to bakery companies, is amended to read as follows:

(c) To all enlisted men of bakery companies and to all enlisted men of mechanical repair units and mechanical shop units of the Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department, at a rate not to exceed three suits and one hat per man.

III.—The following assignments to cover the administering conduct of the offices of the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of Ordnance during the continuance of the detail of the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of Ordnance to the War Council are ordered:

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., retired, assigned to active duty, by direction of the President under section 24, Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, as Acting Quartermaster General.

Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, Nat. Army, to be Acting Chief of Coast Artillery.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, Nat. Army, to be Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The Quartermaster General, the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of Ordnance will arrange, as rapidly as possible, the transfer of the administering details of their several offices to the acting chiefs.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 79, DEC. 27, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Theodore Barnes, Jr., Cav., having reported, is announced as aid to Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, Nat. Army.

G.O. 30, DEC. 27, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, retired, having reported, is announced as signal officer of the department, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 39, DEC. 22, 1917, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

I.—Capt. Charles F. Leonard, 1st Inf. (now major, S.C.), and Capt. Thomas H. Lowe, 32d Inf., are relieved from further duty with the Grenade School, Schofield Barracks, H.T.

II.—The Grenade School established at Schofield Barracks, H.T., is consolidated with the School of Fire at that post. The course of instruction as prescribed for the Grenade School will be continued and made a part of the regular course of instruction in the School of Fire.

III.—The following officers are detailed as assistants to the Commandant, School of Fire, and will report for duty accordingly: First Lieut. John P. Mundt, Inf., R.C., 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry W. Allen, Inf., R.C., 2d Inf.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The retirement of Gen. T. H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, from active service on Dec. 31, 1917, as a major general is announced, and, by direction of the President, he is continued on active duty as Chief of Staff, with the rank of general. (Dec. 31, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, A.G.

The appointment of 2d Lieut. H. A. Weeks, Statistical Div., A.G.D., to same grade, Inf., N.A., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. Lieutenant Weeks will proceed to Washington for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. H. O. Williams, I.G., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Col. E. M. Caldwell, I.G., relieved from his present duties and to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of I.G. (Dec. 28, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.

Capt. M. H. Shreve, Q.M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as assistant contracting Q.M. vice Capt. A. T. Dalton, retired, relieved. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. P. Holliday, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 28, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Weed, M.C., from duty at Camp Funston, Kas., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. L. E. Tefft, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Major F. R. Hill, M.C., to duty Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Col. F. R. Keefe, M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for commanding Army General Hospital to be organized. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. F. Hall, M.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as commanding officer, Evacuation Hospital No. 8. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Major G. I. Jones, M.C., to Edgewood, Md., and take station. (Dec. 31, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The appointment of the following dental surgeons, with rank from dates named in 1917, is announced: J. L. Richards, of Minnesota, Dec. 10; 1st Lieut. W. E. Henshaw, D.R.C., Dec. 11; J. E. Schaefer, D.R.C., Dec. 13; G. J. Sibley, D.R.C., Dec. 13; F. P. K. Barker, D.R.C., Dec. 14. (Dec. 31, War D.)

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

First Lieutenants of U.S. Army Ambulance Service, now at Allentown, Pa., will report at concentration camp, that place, for duty: H. O. Hanna and W. A. Smiley. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Each of the following officers of U.S. Army Ambulance Service will report at concentration camp, Allentown, Pa., for duty: 1st Lieut. J. A. Judge and E. F. Moseley. (Dec. 29, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class J. R. Flynn, M.D., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 29, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. R. Park, C.E., from San Francisco to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with the Engineer Replacement Troop. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. J. S. Smylie, C.E., from duty with and assignment to the 7th Engrs. and to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Engineer Replacement Troops. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Temp. 1st Lieut. C. O. Abbott, C.E., to duty at Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 31, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Sick leave one month to Capt. H. C. Cryder, O.D. (Dec. 31, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Majors C. B. Amorous and T. W. Campbell, S.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Capt. G. F. Grey, S.C., will report in person to the C.S.O., Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major R. P. Palmer to President of Monterey with 8th Field Signal Battalion; Capt. S. L. James from Philippines to San Francisco, C.J.; Capt. A. Boone will report in person to the commandant general, Philippine Dept.; Capt. E. A. Lohman to Fort Bliss, Texas, with 7th Field Signal Battalion. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Captains of S.C. to duty Camp Hancock, Ga.: C. E. Coleman, A. Mayo, G. Vordtriede, J. A. Short, H. Billingsley, S. H. Hooker. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. Lynch, P. Harby, R. E. Saif, J. E. Pourron, V. Hallman, Jr., and R. G. Bloedell to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. S. R. Brewer to Washington, D.C. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Major C. B. Amorous, S.C., to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. O. M. Massey, S.C., to duty at Portland, Ore. (Jan. 2, War D.)

APPOINTED TO SIGNAL CORPS.

The appointments of the following officers, with rank from Dec. 28, 1917, are announced: To be first lieutenants, S.C. (temporary)—2d Lieut. M. W. Briscoe, 6th Cav.; J. D. Dunn, 16th Cav.; E. McCormick, 7th Cav.; G. Arnold, 51st Inf. Each of the above officers will proceed to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain M. F. Jackson (Christian Scientist), appointed chaplain at large, with rank of first lieutenant from Nov. 19, 1917, will report at 78th Div., Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY.

10TH—Temp. 2d Lieut. G. A. Armstrong and C. E. Biggs, 10th Cav., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

10TH—First Sergt. J. Smith, Troop E, 10th Cav., placed upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and to his home. (Dec. 29, War D.)

22D—Lieut. Col. H. A. Sievert, 22d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the ammunition trains, 2d Div. (Regular), for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Major H. R. Smalley, Cav., is assigned to duty as adjutant, 5th Brigade, 3d Div., Regular Army. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. R. O. Annin, Cav., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., and report to Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Sick leave for three months to Capt. A. Boone, Cav. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Col. J. M. Jenkins, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy as commander of division trains, 2d Division (Regular). (Dec. 31, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

14TH—Capt. F. C. Wallace, 14th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., to Leon Springs, Texas, 3d Training Camp, for duty as instructor. (Dec. 1, S.D.)

77TH—Major G. J. Oden, 77th Field Art., is transferred to 4th Cav. and will join. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following officers of Field Art. will report at Brigade and Field Officers' School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: Col. B. Graves, J. G. Butler and Lieut. Col. A. Levy. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Col. T. M. Wortham, Field Art., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brigade and Field Officers' School, for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery is relieved from his present assignment and will proceed to coast defenses specified for duty: Lieut. Col. J. W. C. Abbott and Capt. H. A. Schwabe to Los Angeles; R. E. Vose to San Francisco; L. D. Pepin to Sandy Hook; W. R. Bell to Los Angeles; W. S. Fulton to San Francisco. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Col. R. E. Callan, C.A.C., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Assignment of following officers of 65th Coast Artillery Regiment is announced: Col. R. E. Callan, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Kerrick, C.A., N.A.; Major B. H. L. Williams, C.A.C.; Major H. K. Metcalf, C.A., N.G.; Major G. R. Drever, C.A., N.G.; Chaplain A. K. Mathews, Capt. C. E. Hocker and J. L. Hatcher, C.A.C.; J. W. Kindall, A. J. Vance, R. R. Knox, P. G. Bond and C. F. Huston, C.A., N.G.; W. L. Morrison, C.A.C.; G. H. Terrell, C.A., N.A.; W. I. Neel, A. G. Ranney, L. H. Howard, Jr., 1st Lieut. H. W. Brune, K. F. Cecil, M. W. Hawkins and W. Bertleman, C.A.R.C.; G. W. Fisher, A. T. Slaten, W. F. Marquardt, D. R. Norris, J. W. Chase, B. Hamble, E. T. Stretcher, D. M. Spencer, A. C. Baker, E. W. Van Horn, 2d Lieut. O. Collins, H. S. Deuel, J. H. Wolcott, J. J. Kernan, V. N. Wilson, B. C. King, J. W. Drain, H. W. Grant, H. F. Martens and A. M. Davis, C.A., N.G.; E. J. Mitchell, F. D. McDonald, W. G. Gilson, E. A. Rose, T. M. White, J. S. Culbertson, E. H. Sloan, R. H. Carrington, B. P. Lyons, C. T. Manley, F. J. Lundstrom, A. R. Deburgh, P. W. Harrell and I. Talbot, C.A.R.C.; O. T. Nichols and J. F. Munro, C.A., N.A.; S. P. MacFadden, B. Mecca, A. O. Doyre, F. A. Lange, F. E. Potter and J. S. Fleming, Jr., C.A.R.C. (Dec. 28, War D.)

The assignment of the following officers to the Coast Art. Ammunition Train, Motor Section, for 6-inch guns, is announced: Major E. G. Mettler, C.A., N.G.; Capt. G. A. Reaney, C.A.R.C.; T. E. Duncan, E. O. Prentiss and L. W. Stampley, C.A., N.G.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Cox, E. Wellington and S. P. Connell, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Silkman and E. Young, C.A.C.; A. R. Irish, H. G. Wood, M. S. Blackwell and H. I. Borden, C.A.R.C. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The assignment of the following officers to headquarters, Artillery brigades (except commanding generals and personal aids), are announced: Brigade headquarters—Major W. S. Dowd, C.A., N.A.; Capt. R. T. Gibson, C.A.C.; Capt. E. W. Lind, C.A.R.C.; 2d Lieut. S. L. Holland, T. C. Manning and J. D. Whitaker, C.A.R.C.

Brigade headquarters—Major E. N. Woodbury, C.A., N.A.; Capt. O. T. Pogue, C.A.C.; Capt. A. B. Chilton, 2d Lieut. J. M. Harris, T. D. Johnson and J. B. Lovelace, C.A.R.C. (Dec. 28, War D.)

First Sergt. P. Welch, C.A.C., 11th Co., Manila Bay, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Mills, P.I., and to his home. (Dec. 29, War D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH—So much of Par. 343, S.O. 292, Dec. 15, 1917, War D., as relates to Majors A. E. Deitch, 5th Inf., and T. M. Hunter, 29th Inf., is amended to read that each of the following officers is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy with the ammunition trains, 3d Div. (Regular): Major A. E. Deitch, 5th Inf.; Major T. M. Hunter, 29th Inf. Each officer will join. (Dec. 31, War D.)

17TH—Second Lieut. J. E. Edens, M. C. Tally, J. A. Pearson and E. Jackson, 17th Inf., Fort Oglethorpe, have been transferred to 1st Battalion, 37th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 25, S.E.D.) First Lieut. E. W. Leard, 17th Inf., is transferred to 7th Inf. and will proceed to join. (Dec. 26, War D.) Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to 17th Inf. and from further duty with that regiment: Capt. H. S. Donnelly, W. A. Beach and J. F. Goodman; 2d Lieut. A. M. Fisher, M. L. Kelly, F. M. Tucker, J. Frisk and W. N. Kirk. (Dec. 26, War D.)

17TH—Par. 114, S.O. 234, Oct. 8, 1917, War D., is amended to read as follows: By direction of the President, Capt. H. Donnelly, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the ammunition trains, 2d Div. (Regular). (Dec. 29, War D.)

21ST—First Lieut. F. L. Hoerner, 21st Inf., from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

29TH—See 5th, above.

36TH—Capt. J. L. Frink, 36th Inf., to temporary major in Signal Corps, Camp Hancock, Augusta, for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

42D—Second Lieut. N. Bents, 42d Inf., to Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

47th—Second Lieut. J. L. Hubbell is transferred from 47th Inf. to 10th Inf. for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

51ST—Par. 96, S.O. 234, Oct. 8, 1917, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. G. C. Bowen and L. B. Clapham, 51st Inf., are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the ammunition trains, 2d Div. (Regular). (Dec. 29, War D.)

55TH—First Lieut. H. C. Long, Jr., 55th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy with the ammunition trains, 2d Div. (Regular), relieving Capt. F. B. Clay, Inf., who is assigned to 17th Inf. Lieutenant Long will report for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

59TH—Temp. 2d Lieut. J. A. Bottoms, 59th Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

60TH—Second Lieut. A. P. Roe, 60th Inf., will join his regiment. (Dec. 31, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major H. W. Fleet, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with I.G. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Major J. M. Petty, Inf., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Major H. Glade, Inf., is detailed in charge of the training school for selected enlisted men, to become officers, to be held at Camp Gaillard during the months of January, February and March, 1918. (Dec. 5, P.C.D.)

First Lieut. E. Williams, Jr., Inf., side-de-camp, U.S.A., to Camp Greene for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Major J. W. Peyton, Inf., to Washington and report to C.S.O. for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Provisional appointment of E. A. Romanach, of Porto Rico, as second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, from Oct. 26, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 28, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Each of the following second lieutenants, P.S., recently appointed with rank as indicated after his name, will proceed on first available transport to Manila for duty: D. Bell, temp. first lieutenant, Field Art., rank from Oct. 26, 1917; E. Wells, sergeant, C.A.C.; H. A. Sanford, sergeant, C.A.C., and G. C. Welborn, sergeant, Ord. Dept., all with rank from Nov. 8, 1917. (Dec. 29, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. A. T. Dalton, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of first lieutenant on the retired list of the Army, to date from Dec. 1, 1917, of 2d Lieut. P. E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. A. T. Abbott, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Overton, retired, from duty at Yale University to his home and from active duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. W. W. Hamilton, retired, is detailed to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. (Dec. 31, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Capt. W. T. Bala, 79th Field Art. (21st Cav.), to 16th Cav.; Capt. R. Burnell, 16th Cav., to 79th Field Art. (21st Cav.). Each will join regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Second Lieut. S. K. Burke, 63d Inf., to 12th; 2d Lieut. J. W. Edwards, 12th Inf., to 63d. Each officer will join. (Dec. 28, War D.)

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

A training school will be conducted at Camp Gaillard from Jan. 5, 1918, to April 5, 1918. The following is announced as the school staff: Major H. Glade, 5th Inf., officer in charge of school; Lieut. Col. F. T. Woodbury, M.C., instructor in hygiene and sanitation; Capt. G. B. Crommelin, Q.M.R.C., supply officer; Capt. W. S. Woodruff, P.R. Inf., instructor; Capt. L. T. Byrne, 33d Inf., instructor; and, in addition, two officers of the Porto Rico Regiment to be designated by the regimental commander to act as instructors for the Porto Rico candidates. All candidates will be organized into one infantry company and will be given a course of instruction to prepare them for second lieutenants of Infantry only. (Dec. 18, P.C.D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. M. C. Eisenman, A.G.D., N.A., to same grade, Inf., N.A., and report to War College Division. (Jan. 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

First Lieut. E. T. Vanderpool, Q.M.C., N.A., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. R. E. Irwin, S.C., N.A., to Edgewood, Md., Ordnance Proving Ground, for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Majors H. E. Bemis and W. R. Blair, V.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for organizing a veterinary hospital for duty overseas. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major E. Vane Agnew, V.C., N.A., to Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Capt. R. M. Buffington, V.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for organizing a veterinary hospital for duty overseas. (Jan. 2, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The appointment is announced of G. C. Gray as chaplain in the Nat. Army, with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 31, 1917. He will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 353d Inf. (Jan. 2, War D.)

The appointment is announced of the following as chaplains, Nat. Army, with rank of first lieutenant from dates in 1917 noted. They will proceed to the camps specified for assignment to regiments: W. L. Fisher, Dec. 21, to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; L. G. Gartner, Dec. 22, to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; J. R. Enger, Dec. 22, to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; C. D. Smith, Dec. 31, to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; G. O. Miller, Dec. 31, to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (Jan. 2, War D.)

The appointment is announced of the following as chaplains, Nat. Army, with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 31, 1917. They are assigned to the regiments specified: H. H. D. Sterrett to 26th Engrs.; G. J. Baker to 29th Engrs. (Jan. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

First Lieut. R. LeR. Black, Inf., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty in Intelligence Section. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. F. Heppburn, Inf., N.A., to duty at Washington. (Jan. 2, War D.)

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

First Lieut. J. A. Maher, Railway Transportation Corps, N.A., to duty at Washington. (Dec. 31, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

ADJUTANTS.

Major G. Hodges, Jr., A.G.R.C., to duty at Boston. (Dec. 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. L. S. Burgess and W. H. Lahr, Q.M.R.C., to duty in United States. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. F. S. Owen, Q.M.R.C., to duty with 1st Lieut. R. L. Hall and 2d Lieut. N. R. Levi, Q.M.C., N.A., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. E. Hostetter, H. L. Baldensperger and E. G. Wilson to Q.M.G. of the Army for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. G. C. Wilson to duty as follows: J. C. Ross and O. W. Starr with the Av. Sec., S.C., San Antonio, Texas; C. G. Stivers to Av. Sec., S.C., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. L. Hancock to Av. Sec., S.C., Boston, Mass.; M. Bannister to South San Antonio, Texas, U.S. Av. School. (Jan. 2, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. J. M. Creagan, D.R.C., to Portland, Me., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. R. Hyde to 3d Engrs.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Lammers to 20th Engrs., American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Marsh and 2d Lieut. D. W. Parker to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Q. Stewart attached to 29th Engrs. and will join. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. relieved from attachment to 20th Engrs. to Fort Myer, Va., for duty: Capt. G. B. Randall; 2d Lieuts. W. A. Sterling and W. H. Whittier. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Major F. S. Kellogg, E.R.C., assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Jan. 3, 1918, and to American University, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major W. B. Gray, E.R.C., report by wire to officer in charge of cantonment construction for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. D. Uhler to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; Major J. A. Bursley to Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan; Capt. C. Lansing to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. L. Campbell, Jr., to Peoria, Ill., Holt Tractor Co.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Nichols to Berwick, Pa., American Car and Foundry Co.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Nulsen to New York, N.Y., Albemarle Building; 2d Lieut. E. F. Schimpeler to Sheffield, Ala., at the Government nitrate plant; 2d Lieut. H. K. Jackson to Cleveland, Ohio; 2d Lieut. J. B. Lewis, Jr., to Washington, Jan. 26; 2d Lieut. G. P. Capen to Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. G. P. Lilley to Waterbury, Conn., Plume and Atwood Mfg. Co.; 2d Lieut. A. D. Matthai to Wheeling, W. Va., Wheeling Stamping Co.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Weil to Hartford, Conn., Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors H. L. Hooke, R. D. Day, R. D. Coombs, E. J. Knabe, Jr.; Capt. W. B. Porter, C. G. Chase, W. S. Goodwillie, H. C. Porter, H. H. Greenfield; 1st Lieut. W. D. L. Starbuck, R. E. Briggs, J. P. McKinney, P. T. Hopper, E. D. Chaninell, R. Burrage, G. B. Ashworth, T. G. Thompson, R. B. Vail and E. W. Schneider; 2d Lieuts. M. T. Rowland, E. D. Smith and C. E. Caldwell, Jr., to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington, D.C.: Capt. J. H. Stockett; 1st Lieuts. C. E. Dwyer, A. N. Connett, Jr., and E. E. Young. (Jan. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Officers of S.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. D. Sears to New York, N.Y., as commandant of the Military School of Ground Photography at Columbia University; 1st Lieut. W. C. White to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail; 1st Lieut. H. L. Vitthum to College Park, Md., Radio School, Md., State Agricultural College; 2d Lieut. T. E. McConnell to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail; 2d Lieut. B. H. Hanby to C.G., Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 2, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. H. Pope to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Jaqua to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. C. Johnston to president of Aviation Examining Board at Washington, D.C., under Par. 47, S.O. 246, War D., Oct. 20, 1916; 1st Lieut. J. F. Malloway to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; 2d Lieut. DeF. A. Horning to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to C.S.O., Washington, for duty: Capt. G. R. Phipps, A. H. Thiesen; 1st Lieuts. G. M. Smith, Jr., S. T. Thomas, F. W. Macomber, G. P. Sweet; 2d Lieuts. M. G. Ely, G. K. Mack, M. Dent, S. A. Loeb and W. C. Hooper. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty: J. J. Gallagher, T. Morse, J. W. Elliott and B. Shallit. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty: R. O. Mallory, M. M. Daugherty, J. K. Hampton, A. L. Foster and J. E. Dowling. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty: Capt. H. W. Butler; 2d Lieuts. S. L. Pittman, J. E. Steane and W. M. Boyden. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieuts. H. R. Lawrence, C. S. Williams, J. F. Moffett and S. Huguenin, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: J. M. Cramer to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; W. P. Bates to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E. J. McGrath to Detroit, Mich.,

to Capt. P. B. Holmes, Packard Motor Car Co.; F. W. Norton to Fort Worth, Texas; A. C. Wainwright to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; P. B. Metcalfe to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field; P. X. Rooney to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. S. Chapp to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; J. A. Eldridge to Love Field, Dallas, Texas; J. F. Baker to New Haven, Conn.; H. B. McGill to Portland, Ore., to Col. B. P. Disque, Yeon Bldg.; C. E. Muller to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; J. B. Hayes to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; L. K. Ayers to Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas; D. Hole to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; J. G. Bennett to Camp Taliaferro, Hicks, Texas; M. A. Sharp to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: G. R. Foddy, Jr., to Detroit, Mich., Packard Motor Car Co.; E. R. Ford to Portland, Ore., Yeon Bldg.; C. W. S. Parsons to Millington, Tenn.; K. Jones to Fort Worth, Texas; R. C. McDowell to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field; A. M. Lynch to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. McN. Page to Portland, Ore., Yeon Bldg. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Captains of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: P. D. Schenck to Dayton, Ohio; R. Hitebeck to Portland, Ore., Yeon Bldg.; J. E. Whitbeck to Buffalo, N.Y., and wire to C.S.O. of the Army. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Tiffany, Av. Sec., S.R.C., is on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Oct. 2, 1917. (Jan. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The appointment of Capt. E. L. Marmaduke, I.R.C., to the same grade, S.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. C. White, I.R.C., will report in person to commanding general, Southern Dept., for intelligence duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Capt. B. G. West, Jr., I.R.C., to duty at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Capt. H. S. Sanborn, I.R.C., to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Stillwell, I.R.C., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

UNASSIGNED.

Capt. L. Whiting, O.R.C., to Washington to the A.G. of the Army for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 745-750.

ARMY ITEMS.

The orders from the War Department creating the new War Council, noted in our issue of Dec. 22 last, page 628, appear on page 745 in this issue.

Regulations for volunteering in the Regular Army have been modified for the period of the war to permit married men to join the colors, according to an announcement of Jan. 9.

It was announced by the municipal authorities in Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 8 that the Federal Government has leased the Norfolk municipal docks and acquired 683 acres of adjacent property for the construction of an Army depot at a total estimated cost of \$32,000,000.

An executive order by the President on Jan. 3 amends the executive order of Aug. 11, 1916, concerning the government of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to the extent that the ration of enlisted men of the Army on the active list while under treatment and the ration of members of the Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in the hospital shall be commuted at the rate of sixty cents per ration and the subsistence of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps on the active list under treatment at the hospital shall be paid for at the rate of sixty cents per day.

Referring to Liberty Bond subscriptions, a detachment of Co. L, 35th Inf. (forty-nine men and two officers) is engaged in guarding Roosevelt and Granite Reef Dams, in Arizona, and consequently is isolated. Nevertheless, this organization has the following modest record to offer: Cash subscriptions, \$1,500; by allotment, \$5,650; total, \$7,150.

Major Henry R. Smalley, Cav., U.S.A., unassigned, has been assigned to duty as adjutant, 5th Brigade, Regular Army.

Col. R. E. Callan, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 65th Coast Artillery Regiment. Lieut. Col. James F. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty in command of Evacuation Hospital No. 8 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, announced on Jan. 2 the names of five men of the 24th U.S. Infantry who were tried by the G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in connection with the Houston riots, who were sentenced to be hanged. The men convicted are Pvt. Babe Collier, Thomas McDonald, James Robinson, Joseph Smith and Albert D. Wright, all of Company I. Execution of the sentence will be suspended until after the case is reviewed by President Wilson. Three of the fifteen tried were sentenced to ten years at Leavenworth, and seven to seven years each. These are in addition to the others previously hanged and imprisoned.

The War Department has annulled court-martial proceedings against ten enlisted men of Battery A, 18th Field Art., U.S.A., convicted on charges of mutinous conduct. The men have been ordered restored to duty on the opinion of the reviewing authority that the proceedings were due entirely to the "capricious conduct of an inexperienced officer." The officer, it is reported, may himself face charges.

Three men were placed under arrest at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 9, a press dispatch reports, following an investigation by the U.S. Army Intelligence Bureau into an alleged conspiracy to sell machine guns, ammunition, and clothing valued at \$285,000. Machine guns, stored in the basement of the Federal Building, shown, it is alleged by Federal civilian officials, to a Government agent appearing to them in the rôle of "buyer," are reported to have led to the arrests.

Notwithstanding the long journey they had just made from Hawaii and the severe cold to which they had not yet become accustomed at Fort Sill, Okla., Battery D basketball team, of the 1st U.S. Field Artillery, defeated Battery C, 14th Field Art., and tied Battery B, of the 129th Field Artillery, in the post gym last week. Chaplain Fealy is now arranging games with other outfits of Camp Doniphan and Fort Sill, quite certain that the Hawaiian "rushers" will give a good account of themselves. Boxing is quite popular at the present time at Fort Sill, and it is likely that a match will soon be arranged between Morris Weiss, the pride of the 8th Field Artillery Brigade, and "Bud Clancy," of Camp Doniphan.

Sergt. Victor Gordon, late of the Gordon Highlanders of the British army, who was honorably discharged for severe wounds received in action in France, which unfitted him for further service, will give an interesting lecture of battle experiences at Phillipsburg Hall, Yonkers, N.Y., Monday night, Jan. 14, at 8:15 o'clock. Sergeant Gordon was one of the first hundred thousand British expeditionary forces sent to France at the beginning of the war. He took part in the retreat from Mons,

the first and second battle of Ypres and was in the first gas attack originated by the Germans. He went over the top nine times against German troops until his wounds made it impossible for him to continue in service further. He will lecture all through the States.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, have been designated during the past week:

Arkansas—Beloit Taylor, first alternate, Corning; Myron T. Nailling, second alternate, Osceola.

California—Isaac H. Polk, Monrovia; Homer H. Schwinger, first alternate, San Fernando; Charles A. Dodge, second alternate, South Pasadena.

Georgia—William A. Clary, second alternate, Screven. Illinois—Bruce S. Bell, first alternate, 233 South East avenue, Oak Park; Paul A. Grundman, second alternate, 6837 Perry avenue, Chicago; Samuel Insull, Jr., first alternate, 1100 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago; Roy H. Beird, Bluffs.

Kentucky—Carl B. Williams, first alternate, Catlettsburg.

Michigan—Lee W. Leonhard, 1111 Water street, Port Huron; Garfield A. Steadman, Pigeon; Viggo E. Hansen, first alternate, 226 First street, Manistee.

Minnesota—John T. Galarneau, Aitkin; James J. Carnes, first alternate, Royalton.

Mississippi—William B. May, R.F.D. No. 2, Brookhaven.

Missouri—Joseph L. Haw, second alternate, Sikeston; Lee Carnell, first alternate, Pineville.

Nebraska—Harold J. Goodrich, first alternate, Nelson.

New Hampshire—Chester P. Amazez, first alternate, Portsmouth; Harold A. Caswell, second alternate, 360 Pearl street, Manchester; Milton C. Shattuck, Manchester; Chester T. Brown, first alternate, Goffstown; Russell S. Harmon, second alternate, 43 Lodge avenue, Manchester.

North Dakota—Joseph Brodie, Dickinson.

Washington—Otto S. Tinkel, first alternate, 1212 Seventh avenue, West Spokane.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Georgia—Hugh M. Butler, 5th Ga. Inf., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

New Mexico—Albert S. Roberts, 143d M.G. Battalion, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Herman Rosch, Med. Dept., 115th Engrs., Camp Kearny, Cal.

New York—Snowden Ager, Co. B, 106th M.G. Battalion, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

BRIGADE AND FIELD OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

The Brigade and Field Officers' School now in full operation at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is unique in being one of the first of its kind ever established in the United States. Officers from all over the United States are among the students, and over one hundred are already in attendance. The purpose of the school is largely "refreshive."

The school was organized Jan. 3, with Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Dugan, U.S.A., in command. At the present time the instructors are as follows: Col. Charles A. Hedekin, Cav.; Col. William J. Glasgow, Cav.; Col. H. L. Laubach, Inf., N.A.; Col. Oliver Edwards, N.A.; Lieut. Col. Newton A. Wood, 19th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Le Vert Coleman, Field Art.; Lieut. Col. E. S. Wheeler, Field Art.; Major David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., and Major Allen P. Cogwill, Corps of Engrs.

Others on duty at the school at the present time are Capt. J. W. Janicke, 359th Inf., acting secretary, until the arrival of Capt. H. R. Rising, 318th Inf., N.A., who is the secretary of the school, and who had not yet reported to Jan. 6; Capt. S. B. Fryer, Inf. Res. Corps, unassigned, property officer; Capt. C. W. Abbott, Inf. Res. Corps, 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, mess officer, and Lieut. George W. Rackle, 19th Inf., aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Dugan.

Brigadier General Dugan, in opening the school, outlined the course to be pursued. He said the course would start from the bottom and review. Something of the nature of the course may be gathered from the program conducted Saturday, Jan. 5: First, conference on "Organization," by Colonel Laubach; second, conference on "Administration," by Colonel Glasgow; third, conference on "Interior Guard Duty," by Colonel Laubach; fourth, conference on "Infantry Drill Regulations," by Colonel Edwards; fifth, conference on "Field Artillery Drill Regulations," by Lieutenant Colonel Wood.

ARMY WOMEN'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

Army women at all Coast and Field Artillery posts will soon be organized to work as a solid unit for the comfort of the men they expect to send across the sea. A central organization in Washington charged with the task of providing knitted garments for the Artillery is already actively at work. Anxious to have their sweaters and other garments provide warmth and comfort for men in specific branches of the Service, Army women recently organized the Army Emergency Committee. This is designed to act as a central head for smaller organizations—one for each branch of the Service. This enables the friends of men in the Field Artillery, for instance, to be sure that Field Artillerymen will be the ones to benefit from their work. They cannot at present determine the final disposition of articles knitted for any of the large existing organizations.

Work of the Field and Coast Artillery branches has been combined. Women interested in the central organization in Washington are anxious to have the work spread to every post in the country. They believe that every Army woman—whether the wife or daughter or friend of officer, non-commissioned officer or private—should be interested in the work. The women are being asked to organize local chapters and to devise plans for raising funds with which to purchase wool. Sweaters, too, may be purchased if they can be secured at reasonable prices from the manufacturers. This will be done in order that the men may be made comfortable without the loss of an unnecessary minute.

Women interested in the work and all who will assist in forming branches at the various posts are asked to write to Mrs. Harold S. Naylor, Dupont Apartments, Washington, D.C., secretary for the Field Artillery; or to Mrs. Franklin Babcock, Wyoming Apartments, Washington, D.C., secretary for the Coast Artillery. They will be glad to offer suggestions and to tell what has already been done.

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FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, commissioned Nov. 27, 1917, desires a mutual transfer with FIRST OR SECOND LIEUTENANT OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS. Address Lieutenant, 305 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY, detailed to duty with Field Artillery, desires to change duties with CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY who is doing duty with Coast Artillery. Address Box 51, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT, 5TH CAVALRY, desires to transfer to 2d, 11th, 4th, 14th, 8th or 6th Cavalry. Any officer desiring transfer named address Box 48, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Salesmen, with Military experience, if possible, to sell uniforms to the Officers direct by a Wholesale Tailoring Firm. Box 49, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, June 14, 1917, desires transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT, CAVALRY. Address L. A. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal.

FIRST SERGEANT'S ROLL CALL BLANKS: (A Watch Pocket Master Roll) 10c ea., 45 per 100. Send for list other military blanks. Coupon Books. THE EAGLE PRESS, "Service Printers," Portland, Me.

FORTY PRINTED FORMS, Exchange, Organization use. Watson Press, El Paso, Texas.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY, 1917, desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Bonus offered. Address Box 46, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, Oct. 25, 1917, desires transfer with PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Lieut. D. M. Hoagland, 8th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY desires mutual transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 41, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY, May 15, 1917, regiment in U.S., desires transfer to COAST ARTILLERY. Bonus. Address Box 43, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY to take charge of cadets at branch college. Write Major E. F. Lawton, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

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The unique record established by the 352d Infantry, National Army—that of having had no cases requiring court-martial up to Nov. 24, 1917—has earned for that organization a formal letter of congratulation from the Secretary of War. Mr. Baker, through The Adjutant General, expressed his pleasure to Major Gen. Edward H. Plummer, commanding the 88th Division (Camp Dodge, Iowa), and assented to the proposal that public attention be called to the record in divisional orders. "The record of the 352d Infantry reflects great credit upon the drafted men," the letter to General Plummer said, "indicating on their part respect for and recognition of the necessity for constituted authority, and a high spirit of obedient service." The Judge Advocate General, endorsing the proposal that the record be published, said that it was "unusual and creditable."

It is understood that the Westinghouse Company will be producing the new Browning machine gun within three months, says the New York Evening Post. This would be a very unusual record. The guns are to be produced from the Chicopee, Mass., plant. The Westinghouse Company is said to have made a "very satisfactory" sale of its plant at Mender, Conn., to the Colt's

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Major Walter K. Wheatley, late of the U.S. Volunteers, who with the coming week takes charge of the Washington bureau of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is well and favorably known to many officers of both the Army and Navy, through his service at the time of the war with Spain. He was captain and major of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Cuba, serving under Col. P. H. Ray, U.S.A., and later was a first lieutenant of the 29th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, serving under Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., in the Philippine campaign. Since leaving the Service he has been engaged in newspaper work in which he has had a wide and varied experience. His knowledge of military matters and methods should be of great value and we commend Major Wheatley to the consideration of all to whom he may look for information and all who have occasion to communicate with this paper through its Washington office. Mr. H. C. Beaty withdraws from his connection with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to take up other newspaper work which may give him opportunity for interesting service abroad.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

THE QUARTERS ALLOWANCE QUESTION.

It will be recalled by readers of our military history that one of the most intelligent criticisms brought by civilians in opposition to the general principle of the country's adopting universal military service was that no one had ever presented a study of what universal military training would cost the country. The over-worked General Staff answered this criticism last year when it presented its Universal Military Service plan based on the Argentine system in which was included a complete estimate of the cost of such a system, the first time the United States ever had such a military expense bill presented to it. It is history that the General Staff bill was put aside, for how long no one can tell, and the Selective Service act passed in its stead. And the only profit remaining from the work of the General Staff in this particular respect is that we have those estimates to ponder over as a preparation for translating them into actual expenditures.

We retell this recent episode since it is rich in suggestion for all officers in the Army who are concerned over the question of allowances for quarters, heat and light now denied all officers not attached to permanent stations. On July 7, 1917, Senator Watson introduced his amendment to the bill (S. 1786) to amend certain sections of the National Defense act which would provide for every commissioned officer in the Army on active duty with or without troops the number of rooms now prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907, or that he be paid commutation therefor at the rate now prescribed by law; this to apply (in the exact language of Senator Watson's amendment) to "every commissioned officer of the Army . . . who has a wife, child or parent wholly dependent on him for support and designated by him as his beneficiary." It is understood that some of the advisers of the Secretary of War are unfriendly to this measure, which is one of the reasons why it is being held up in Congress; another reason probably being the question of cost. If, as we believe, the measure is a just one, it should be brought to the attention of Congress at the earliest opportunity and the justice of such a measure, not its cost, should be the determining factor in its consideration. That this may be done we venture the following suggestion as one of the levers that may possibly move our national legislators to the consideration of this most important matter of Army legislation.

Congress resembles Mr. Gradgrind, in that it wants facts. If Army officers would make some concerted movement to present an array of facts, such as were assembled in brief by our correspondent signing the name "Bolo" to the admirable and significant letter printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Jan. 5, page 696, they would be doing their cause a great service. In fact, we know of nothing that could be quite so convincing to the average Congressman as to show him, as our correspondent has done, that every officer in the Army on foreign service is being penalized while on that kind of active service greatly in excess of the sum allowed him under the ten per cent. increase for foreign service. At the present time no one knows exactly what it would cost to carry out the provision in Senator Watson's amendment; but if the cost was for a just cause neither Congress nor the people of the country should object to paying it. A concerted action on the part of officers of the Army of the United States—Regular, National Guard, National Army and Reserve Corps—to present at least an approximation of this cost, together with statistics showing the individual injustices and penalizations of the present custom would work, we feel, a remarkable change of official front toward Senator Watson's measure and a most favorable one. It is pertinent to recall that when Congress passed the bill in 1916 giving up to \$50 a month to dependents of enlisted men of the National Guard and the Regular Army the War Department culled out all men with dependents that it possibly could. There are fearsome possibilities that under the wording of the Watson amendment some such scheme might be tried with the commissioned officers of the Army.

U.S. GUARD ORGANIZATION DISCONTINUED.

Secretary of War Baker announced on Jan. 9 that recruiting for the new United States Guard has been suspended. The original project was for the formation of a new force of 25,000 men to guard munition plants, docks, warehouses and other essential points, but it is now found that there are sufficient men available in the Army to do this work. The men already enrolled in the U.S. Guard—sufficient to form about twelve companies—will be used, it is officially explained, but no further steps toward completing the organization first planned will be taken, except to the extent that a few enlisted men may be accepted through the regular enlistment be-

renew. The following announcement was issued through the Militia Bureau, on Jan. 10:

"Owing to changed conditions, the further organization of the United States Guard has been discontinued by direction of the Secretary of War, and troops from the Army will be utilized to carry out the purposes for which the United States Guards were being organized. The officers already commissioned will be utilized on the duty of enforcing the alien enemy proclamation and protecting major utilities necessary for the conduct of the war. The number of enlistments is limited to 1,900 for the present, and those desiring to enlist should apply to the nearest United States recruiting officer without delay. The number of applications for commissions has entailed a great deal of correspondence upon the Militia Bureau, and this information is given out to the public with the hope that the labor of this bureau can be curtailed. Sufficient officers already have been commissioned, and further applications cannot be considered."

GETTING AFTER THE PROFITEER.

When we read in press despatches that inspectors of the Q.M.C. at Camp Upton reported on Jan. 7 they had found two dozen pairs of shoes with soles and heel filled with a "paper and glue composition," and that Congressman Knutson of Minnesota quoted a merchant of Deming, N.M., as saying, as an excuse for charging the troops at Camp Cody exorbitant prices, "Well, it cost us \$15,000 to get this camp here and we've got to get it back in some way," then we really know the United States is at war and the shabbiest creature alive, the grafter on the Army, is with us once more. One prospect of relief is to be found in the action of the district attorney of New York, who has begun an investigation, at the request of the officers of the Q.M.C. in that city, of alleged sales of Army uniforms to private dealers by manufacturers who have Government contracts for military clothing. If the civil authorities will co-operate with the military establishment in the prosecution of grafters of this general type we will save our soldiers and sailors from being the hapless victims of shoddy equipment and gross overcharges. The complaints we have received from our readers of high charges when attempting to secure living quarters near camps and cantonments show us that some property owners and lessees have joined the profiteers by raising rents out of all reason. In view of the fact that Army officers in particular are paid lower salaries than men of similar professional attainments in civil life, this last-named type of profiteering comes particularly hard on them and on their families.

Senator Jones introduced a bill on Jan. 9 (S. 3433) which reads: "That all uniforms, accoutrements and equipment required for any officer of the military forces of the United States shall be furnished and issued to such officers by the Government at cost price, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and the same shall be similar in quality and price for all officers of the same rank." In presenting the measure Senator Jones made a sharp attack on profiteers who had taken "not less than \$3,000,000 from new officers in the Army," according to a statement made by an officer, by excessive prices for uniforms. "Every scoundrel in the country is stocked up on military supplies which the Quartermaster claims he is unable to obtain," said a letter from the same officer which the Senator read.

"From letters that I have received and conversations I have had with Army officers," said Senator Jones, "I find that Army officers pay from two to three times what uniforms and other equipment are worth—that is, twice to three times what the Government could sell the same things to them for. As I understand, when the applicants for commissions in the Army enter the training camps the Government supplies the uniform, but when they receive their appointments they must go and buy their own equipment. It is then that they become the prey of the profiteers."

"The slime of the profiteer touches everybody, but from what Army officers say, they are the hardest hit. I have here a letter from a young man in a camp, the name of which I will not give. He says that when he sought the commission he was willing to pay \$300 for his outfit, but when asked \$500 for it he balked, and is still wearing his summer uniform. He said he had a wife and child to support and does not feel able to purchase a winter equipment at \$500. This young fellow said that the clothing profiteer should be interned with German aliens."

Senator Jones said an Army officer told him that shoes he paid \$2 to \$3 for in the training camp, he now has to pay from \$6 to \$8 for in the shops, and overcoats that men paid from \$9 to \$15 for in the camps, they pay \$40 to \$75 for as officers. The officer showed him a belt that cost nine cents at the camp and seventy-five cents at outside prices.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, told the Senate that an inquiry was being made into the question of clothing for United States soldiers and that a report and suggestions would be made to the Senate soon, when the entire question could be threshed out.

Ex-President Roosevelt also paid his compliments to this class of men in a speech delivered in Philadelphia on Jan. 9. He said: "Above all, the question of money-making should be treated as wholly secondary to the question of service to the nation, for at this time serving the nation may literally mean saving the nation. There is one form of money-making that is peculiarly abhorrent at a time like this, and that is the making of

excessive profits out of anything connected with the war. There should not be more than a legitimate profit for any man, and above all not for any big man, out of anything in any way connected with the war."

ARMY NOTES.

Staff Reserve Commissions.

The Secretary of War has approved a recommendation submitted by the War Council that the restrictions against the issuance of further staff commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps shall be removed. The fact that this matter was taken up by the council at one of the first meetings of that body indicates further the great importance attaching to the situation. As stated in previous issues, chiefs of various staff departments have repeatedly called attention to the effects of the inhibition upon their programs for organizing their commissioned reserves. The recommendation of the council was couched in the following resolution: "Resolved: That the War Council recommends that hereafter men required by the Staff Departments, and having special qualifications for the duty for which they are desired, shall be commissioned, provided they do not come in Class One under the new classification for the next draft. The council recommends that commissions be not issued in Class One."

Appointment as Ordnance Sergeants.

The requirement of "four years of service as a non-commissioned officer" made of candidates for appointment as ordnance sergeant, does not mean that such service shall be continuous, the Judge Advocate General holds in a recent opinion. The case under consideration was that of Patrick Furey, now an ordnance sergeant, National Army, who has applied for transfer in that grade to the Regular Army, on the ground of "long and faithful service." Furey, who is forty years old, completed his first enlistment Feb. 24, 1899, and has re-enlisted from time to time since that date. He has held appointments as corporal and sergeant in the Regular Service, but was detailed as clerk, headquarters, Eastern Department, when he received his present appointment. The Chief of Ordnance and the Judge Advocate General recommend that his application be approved.

Automatic Tunneling Machine.

An automatic tunneling machine, designed for boring beneath the enemy's lines, was received by Secretary of War Baker on Jan. 10. It is said that Germany negotiated for the purchase of the machine before our entry into the war, but was blocked by allied agents.

Married Men May Enlist.

The War Department has issued a general order announcing a suspension, during the existing emergency, of the restriction against voluntary enlistment by married men in the Regular Army. Until further notice married men who are not within draft ages will be accepted under the same conditions as the unmarried. The general order appears under our Army head.

Land for Tidewater Depot.

Six hundred and eighty acres of land have been acquired by the War Department on the harbor of Norfolk, Va., for use in the construction of a great tidewater depot. Construction is estimated to cost \$32,000,000. The Department already has taken over the Norfolk municipal docks, at an annual rental of \$2,700, for use in conjunction with the depot.

Machine Gun Battalion Supply Sergeant.

The War Department has decided "as a temporary measure," to provide a non-commissioned officer of suitable rank to perform the duties of battalion supply sergeant in machine gun battalions pending legislation to provide such a sergeant, the Secretary of War directs that the number of non-commissioned staff officers of machine gun battalions be increased by one battalion sergeant major.

GOOD MORALS OF FORCES ABROAD.

Two abominable attacks were made upon the morality of the American Expeditionary Forces and the men of the Destroyer Flotilla in the past week, one through the publicity agents of The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other in the form of a sermon delivered by an Iowa minister at the City Temple in London on Jan. 6. The publicity agent of the church board sent out a portion of a letter written by ex-President Roosevelt which, without its context, gave the impression that the drunkenness and immorality charged by the church board was confirmed by Colonel Roosevelt's letter—which Colonel Roosevelt promptly denied. The Iowa minister deplored the spectacle in London of "American boys staggering in the streets drunk." Secretary Baker said of the church board's attack: "Everyone has a perfect right to criticize the Army if he can do so justifiably, but I will not pay any attention to charges so utterly lacking in basis. The Army's disciplinary reports show no evidence to support the charge. I am confident that General Pershing is handling the drink and immorality problem in the wisest and most efficient manner."

Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces, declared in London on Jan. 7 that the charges of drunkenness were false and that they also were a reflection on the American forces as well as an insult to Great Britain. Admiral Sims said there never was a time in American history when there was so little drunkenness among the American fighting forces. He had been in Europe for eight months, he said, and had visited the

American flotilla base and various cities in England and on the French front, and never had seen a drunken American soldier or sailor, and no case of drunkenness in the Navy had been called to his attention."

Chaplains on duty with the troops in France issued a report to the Government on Jan. 9, in which it is maintained that the morals of the men of the American Expeditionary Force are most excellent. "In performing our priestly functions," the report says, "it has been our privilege to travel considerably among the troops, and it pleases us immensely to be able to state that we find the moral conditions very satisfactory. The military authorities are vigilant in removing temptation and the men are honestly trying. The result is that thus far we have a clean Army. We are honestly convinced that the men on duty in these towns in France are in less danger morally than they would be in the Service in our own country."

Though the German Higher Command has so long delayed before beginning the great thrust in the West, Secretary of War Baker writes in his review of the military operations for the week ending Jan. 5 advices received seemingly confirm the information that important actions are contemplated along the Western front. They may be counted upon to strain every fiber of their remaining strength in an endeavor to make their plans succeed. In considering the general military situation on the eve of a possible German offensive, it must be recalled that through sixteen successive battles of great magnitude in Flanders, the British have every time come out victorious and pushed steadily ahead. Their gains have been methodical and cumulative. The Germans have during this long series of major operations invariably been forced to give way. The French stood like a rock at Verdun and soon after drove forward vigorously in the battle of the Somme, and in turn played a great part in the repeated drives in Flanders. The impending German offensive will possibly be their greatest assault. The French and British armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock. The Inter-Allied War Council, he continues, not relying on undertaking a counter offensive in the West in order to relieve Austro-German pressure in Italy, smoothly and quietly transported an important number of veteran French and British divisions to the Venetian battlefields. Some time had of necessity to elapse before the closest co-ordination and harmony could be secured between the mixed contingents fighting in a new terrain. This period of adjustment has now passed and we may anticipate that the French, British and Italians, fighting side by side, will be able to master the situation. Co-operation between their forces has been secured. Military operations are now being conducted with a unity of command and purpose which presages the best results. From various sources information reaches us that under German supervision a large number of fresh battalions withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus are being rushed to Palestine. Damascus is the center of much military activity. It is believed that in order to attempt to regain their prestige the Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance possible in an effort to check the British, and retake Jerusalem.

Statistics compiled in the office of the Provost Marshal General show that America's colored citizenry is contributing its full share of man power to the new Army. Of a total registration of 9,586,508, the colored registrants number 737,628, or nearly eight per cent. Of these colored registrants 208,953, being twenty-eight per cent. of the total, have been called by the draft boards, and of the number called, 75,697, or thirty-six per cent., have been certified for service. Of whites called, only twenty-five per cent. have been certified for service. In other words, out of every 100 colored citizens called, thirty-six were certified for service and sixty-four were rejected, exempted or discharged; whereas out of every 100 whites called twenty-five were certified for service and seventy-five were rejected, exempted or discharged. It seems unlikely that the difference is due entirely to a difference in physical qualifications or in the applicability of the several legal grounds for exemption or discharge. A more thorough study of the records will be necessary before the reasons can be definitely stated. It is clear, however, that the young colored men of America are making a showing of which the whole nation may be proud.

Men placed in Class One under the Selective Service Act will not receive commissions in the non-combatant arms of the Service under a resolution adopted by the War Council and approved by Secretary Baker on Jan. 10. It is the announced purpose of the War Department to draw fighting men from this class of registrants, and the Department is said to be determined to prevent further inroads upon the nation's fighting material for staff positions unless there is a substantial reason for exception in individual cases due to special qualifications of the men involved. Further expansion of the commissioned personnel of the non-combatant arms will be made by drawing from men in the deferred classes where young men are needed.

Representative Jeanette Rankin, who could not vote for war against Germany, threw a Sinn Fein tool into our Government's machinery on Jan. 4 when she introduced a resolution, "That this Government recognize the right of Ireland to political independence, and that we count Ireland among those countries for whose freedom and democracy we are fighting."

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

NOMINATIONS OF JAN. 4, 1918.

President Wilson on Jan. 4 sent to the Senate the names of thirty-seven officers of the Army nominated for appointment as general officers, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March (major general, N.A.), to be major general in Regular Army from Sept. 23, 1917, vice Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, retired.
Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., N.A., to be brigadier general in Regular Army, vice Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March, nominated for appointment as major general.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major generals with rank from Dec. 17, 1917.

Brig. Gen. William C. Langfitt, John E. McMahon and William G. Haan, all N.A.

Colonels to be brigadier generals, rank Dec. 17, 1917.

J. B. McDonald, Cav. (I.G.D.), Charles Crawford, Inf.
Edward A. Millar, Field Art. Wm. S. Graves, Inf. (G.S.C.).
DeRosey C. Cabell, Cav. Frank D. Webster, Inf.
Thomas H. Rees, C.E. Joseph D. Leitch, Inf.
George W. Gatchell, C.A.C. Robert Alexander, Inf.
P. D. Lochridge, Cav. (G.S.C.), William C. Davis, C.A.C.
Nathaniel F. McClure, Cav. Francis C. Marshall, Cav.
Peter C. Harris, Inf. (A.G.D.), Edgar J. Jadin, Engrs., N.A.
M. McFarland, Inf. (G.S.C.), James A. Ryan, Cav.
William R. Sample, Inf. Fred W. Slayden, Inf. (G.S.C.).
Eli A. Helmick, Inf. (I.G.D.), Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., N.A.
John B. Winn, Cav. (I.G.D.), Peter Murray, Inf.
R. L. Howze, Cav. (G.S.C.), Paul A. Wolf, Inf.
Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E. Tiesman N. Horn, Field Art.
Charles D. Rhodes, Cav. Palmer E. Pierce, Inf. (G.S.C.).
William W. Harts, C.E. William Chamberlaine, C.A.C.

Those nominated are all officers of ability and experience. The youngest is in his forty-seventh year, the oldest in his fifty-ninth. All are graduates of the Military Academy except one, Robert Alexander. Major General March now holds that rank in the National Army, is a brigadier general of the Regular Army, and is nominated to be a major general of the Regular Army, vice Scott, retired. Brigadier General Babbitt holds that rank in the National Army and is a colonel of the Regular Army. He is now nominated to be a brigadier general in the Regular Army, vice March.

The colonels who are nominated to be brigadier generals in the National Army all hold the rank of colonel in the Regular Army, except H. H. Bandholtz, who is a lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army and colonel in the National Army, and Edgar Jadin, who is a lieutenant colonel of Engineers in the Regular Army and colonel in the National Army. Some of the nominees are at present on service with our forces abroad, including Langfitt, McClure, Sample, Alexander and Chamberlaine. The date of birth, year of graduation and arm of Service of the nominees are as follows:

General March was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 27, 1864, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, and is an Artillery officer.

General Babbitt was born in New York July 26, 1862, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884. He was assigned to the Artillery and became an officer of the Ordnance Department in 1889.

General Langfitt was born in Virginia Aug. 10, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the Engineers.

General McMahon was born in New York Dec. 8, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, going to the Artillery.

General Haan was born in Indiana Oct. 4, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, going to the Artillery.

General McDonald was born in Alabama Feb. 8, 1859, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, going to the Infantry. He was transferred to the Cavalry in 1882.

General Millar was born in Kentucky June 23, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, going to the Artillery.

General Cabell was born in Arkansas July 7, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, going to the Cavalry.

General Rees was born in Michigan Oct. 18, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, going to the Engineers.

General Gatchell was born in Rhode Island Feb. 22, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, going to the Artillery.

General Lockridge was born in Alabama Dec. 2, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, going to the Cavalry.

General McClure was born in Kentucky July 21, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, going to the Cavalry.

General Harris was born in Georgia Nov. 10, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, going to the Infantry.

General McFarland was born in Maryland June 28, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, going to the Infantry.

General Sample was born in Tennessee June 29, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, going to the Infantry.

General Helmick was born in Indiana Sept. 27, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, being assigned to the Infantry.

General Winn was born in Kentucky Nov. 26, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the Cavalry.

General Howze was born in Texas Aug. 22, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, being assigned to the Cavalry. He is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in the field.

General Flagler was born in Georgia Aug. 17, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Engineers.

General Rhodes was born in Ohio Feb. 10, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, going to the Cavalry.

General Harts was born in Illinois Aug. 29, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Engineers.

General Crawford was born in Ohio Dec. 27, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Graves was born in Texas March 27, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Webster was born in Missouri Sept. 11, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Leitch was born in Michigan March 5, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Alexander was born in Maryland, Oct. 17,

1863, and entered the Army as a private in the 4th Infantry in April 1886. He is a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line and a graduate of the Army Staff College.

General Davis was born in New York May 11, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Artillery.

General Marshall was born in Illinois March 26, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Cavalry.

General Jadin was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 7, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Engineers.

General Ryan was born in Connecticut Oct. 22, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Cavalry.

General Sladen was born in Massachusetts Nov. 24, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Bandholtz was born in Michigan Dec. 18, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Murray was born in California April 21, 1867, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Wolf was born in Illinois Dec. 23, 1868, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, when he was assigned to the Infantry. General Wolf's most recent service of prominence was as commander of the Plattsburg training camp for officers.

General Horn was born in New York Jan. 18, 1868, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned to the Cavalry. He was transferred to the Artillery arm in December, 1891.

General Pierce was born in Illinois Oct. 23, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

General Chamberlaine was born in Virginia March 1, 1871, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1892, when he was assigned to the Artillery.

OTHER ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 4, in addition to those of general officers noted above are the following for the Regular Army:

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 26, 1917.
Harold S. Macomber, of Illinois.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Lieutenant colonels with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.
Major Dennis P. Quinlan, J.A., vice Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, appointed brigadier general in the National Army.
Major Gouverneur V. Packer, J.A., vice Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bethel, appointed brigadier general in National Army.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, rank date 1917.
A. M. Davis, Oct. 5, vice Brainard, app. brig. gen., N.A.
R. M. Schofield, Oct. 5, vice Baker, app. brig. gen., N.A.
Robert S. Smith, Oct. 8, vice Rogers, app. brig. gen., N.A.
Arthur W. Yates, Oct. 9, vice Littell, app. brig. gen., N.A.
Majors to be lieutenant colonels, vice officers promoted.
Morton J. Henry, Oct. 5, vice Davis.
William Elliott, Oct. 5, vice Schofield.
James A. Logan, Jr., Oct. 8, vice Smith.
Salmon F. Dutton, Oct. 9, vice Yates.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, rank Aug. 5, 1917, vice colonels appointed brig. gens., N.A.
Louis T. Hess, vice A. E. Bradley.
Christopher C. Collins, vice C. Richard.
Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., vice W. H. Arthur.
Samuel M. Waterhouse, vice H. P. Birmingham.
Majors to be lieutenant colonels, rank Aug. 5, 1917.
James D. Heyniger, vice Persons, appd. col., Amb. Corps.
Lloyd L. Smith, vice Billingslea, who died Aug. 16.
John B. Higgins, vice Greenleaf, promoted.
William H. Tefft, vice Grubbs, retired.
Llewellyn P. Williamson, vice Hess, promoted.
William R. Davis, vice Williamson, retained in G.S.C.
Leartus J. Owen, vice Collins, promoted.
Robert M. Culler, vice Edger, Jr., promoted.
Frank W. Weed, vice Waterhouse, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, rank Aug. 5, 1917.
Kenneth Morton, vice Babbitt, appointed brig. gen., N.A.
Samuel Hof, vice Wheeler, appointed brig. gen., N.A.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, rank Aug. 5, 1917.
Daniel J. Carr, vice Saltzman, appointed brig. gen., N.A.
Leonard D. Wildman, vice Russell, appointed brig. gen., N.A.
To be lieutenant colonel with rank from Aug. 5, 1917.
Major Alfred T. Clifton, S.C., vice Carr, promoted.

FITNESS OF TEMPORARY APPOINTEES.

The following is from an advance copy of General Orders to be issued by the War Department, relating to the examination of officers of the Regular Army:

"Whenever an officer of the Regular Army, holding an appointment in any other force of the Army of the United States, is considered by his division, or higher commander, as unfit to hold such temporary commission, the division, or higher commander, will order the officer concerned before a board of officers, to be appointed in the same manner as is provided in Section 9, Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917 (Bulletin 32, W. D. 1917). Final decision in each such case will be made by the War Department.

"The board, in each case, will examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of the particular officer ordered before it. In case the required number of officers, senior to the officer considered unfit, be not available within the division, the division commander will notify the next higher commander, who will order the necessary officers to report to the division commander for this duty. In each case the board will be composed of officers of the Regular Service and will, as far as practicable, be composed of officers of the arm of the Service to which the officer considered unfit belongs. In cases where the approved proceedings of the board of officers find the officer examined unfit in the arm of the Service in which he is holding a temporary commission, such officer will be held as unfit for temporary promotion in the Regular Army, from the date of the termination of such prior temporary commission in the Army of the United States, and any vacancy to which such officer may become entitled will be filled by the promotion of the appropriate officer junior to the officer found unfit.

"Just prior to the expiration of a period of six months from the date of termination of the officer's temporary commission his commanding officer will be directed to report to the War Department whether or not he has

demonstrated his fitness for temporary advancement to the next higher grade in the Regular Army.

"Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order will not apply to officers serving with the American Expeditionary Force, the commanding general of which will continue, under the authority heretofore granted him, to discharge, by order of the President, inefficient officers of all branches of the Service below the grade of brigadier general, except those holding permanent commissions in the Regular Army or those given temporary promotion in the Regular Army."

OUR WAR AIMS AND PEACE TERMS.

President Wilson addressed Congress on Jan. 8 and once more stated the war aims and the peace terms of the United States as a response to the peace statement made by Count Czernin at the Brest-Litovsk conference between the Bolshevik representatives of Russia and those of the Central Empires. After referring to the parley at Brest-Litovsk the President said that while the Russian representatives presented a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace the envoys of the Central Powers presented a specific program which meant that they intended keeping every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. Although the negotiations were broken off, the President continued, the occasion was a challenge to the Entente Powers "to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory."

Although we have laid our case before the world again and again, the President said, and within the last week the British Premier, Lloyd George, had spoken "with admirable candor and admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain," we were ready to state them once more. One of the reasons Mr. Wilson gave for this was that it might help the people of Russia "to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace." The restatement of our reasons for entering the war was expressed in these words: "We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

The President then set forth "the program of the world's peace," which was also our program, and "the only possible program as we see it," in fourteen paragraphs. They include: Open covenants of peace without private international understandings; absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action; removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance; guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety; impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government; evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development; evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty; all French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine; readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality; freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary; evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states; secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations; establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant; and general association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

The President said, in conclusion that "we stand together until the end" with our Allies "against the imperialists"; that we wished Germany "only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world instead of a place of mastery"; and that "we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

Following is the full text of the clauses that define general policies:

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

LLOYD GEORGE STATES BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

Lloyd George restated Great Britain's war aims at a speech he made before a meeting of trade union delegates in London on Jan. 5. The chief points he made were that England was fighting for a "just and lasting peace" in which three conditions must be fulfilled, these being that the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; territorial settlements "based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed"; and

"the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war." Among the other statements the British Premier made were:

"We are not fighting to destroy the German constitution. We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination. We demand complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of the independence of Belgium, with such reparation as can be made. Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of '71, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away.

"Although we agree with President Wilson that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary is not part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which so long have threatened its genuine peace. While we do not challenge maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. An independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements, is necessary to the stability of Europe. The inhabitants of the African colonies must be placed under an administration acceptable to themselves for the purpose of preventing exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and European governments. We should be proud to fight to the end side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But Russia can only be saved by her own people."

RIFLE BOARD REORGANIZED.

The first meeting of the reorganized National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice was held in Washington on Jan. 10, the new president, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, presiding. Plans were discussed for the stimulation of interest in rifle practice and a revision of the regulations governing indoor and outdoor ranges was taken under consideration.

The present makeup of the board, in addition to Mr. Crowell, is as follows: Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, Col. Palmer E. Pierce, Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Lieut. Col. Ira L. Reeves, Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, all U.S.A.; Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N.; Major Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, of New Jersey, president of the National Rifle Association; Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tiltonson, Adjutant General of Vermont; Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., retired, National Guard of Tennessee, secretary of the National Rifle Association; Major Elihu Root, Jr., U.S. R., and Capt. A. Perry Osborn, U.S.R., recorder. The board met also on Jan. 11 to outline plans to stimulate interest in and insure promotion of rifle practice in all branches of the Service, National Guard, Home Guards, civilian rifle clubs, colleges and schools, and will also consider a revision of the rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges.

SERVICE WAR INSURANCE.

The rapidly increasing momentum of the Services insurance campaign is indicated by the fact that the Military and Naval Insurance Act became operative on Oct. 6, 1917, that on Nov. 24 the one-billion-dollar mark was passed, on Dec. 14 the two-billion-dollar mark, and the three-billion-dollar mark on Jan. 4, 1918. The vital necessity of filing applications promptly is spurring on all soldiers and sailors to fresh efforts in the insurance campaign, and men who have not yet availed themselves of the full government protection are being urged to sign applications for insurance before it is too late. For persons who joined the colors on or before Oct. 15, 1917, the last day for applying for the Government insurance is Feb. 12, 1918. Those who joined after Oct. 15 must apply within 120 days after entering the Service.

Automatic Insurance Limited.

Soldiers and sailors who are depending on the automatic insurance provided by the Government until Feb. 12, 1918, are being warned by their commanding officers that this is only partial and limited protection. It represents only slightly more than \$4,000 of insurance, and is payable only to a wife, child or widowed mother, whereas the insurance that is bought can go as high as \$10,000, and is payable to a wife, husband, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister. The automatic insurance, however, ceases on Feb. 12, 1918. A person who has not applied for the insurance and who is killed or totally disabled on Feb. 13, or thereafter, will not be protected by Government insurance, nor will his dependents. For their own protection, therefore, and for the protection of those dependent upon them all men in the Service are being urged to buy their own insurance, to buy the full \$10,000, and to buy it immediately.

The military and naval honor roll of 100 per cent. insurance units is growing rapidly. Two units at Camp Jackson are the latest additions, one with 115 men has an insurance total of \$1,150,000, and another with fifty-two men has \$520,000 of insurance. Camp Bowie had applied for \$77,000,000 of insurance by Dec. 29. Up to Dec. 29 Camp Funston, Kas., had forwarded to the bureau at Washington applications aggregating \$69,136,500 of insurance.

War Insurance for Field Clerks.

Relative to the status of Army field clerks in the matter of war risk insurance, attention is called to Treasury Decision No. 7 issued Dec. 12, 1917. From it, we quote as follows:

"(1). *Field Clerks, Q.M. Corps.*—Field clerks, Q.M. Corps, are within the terms of the act as enlisted men.

"(2). *Army Field Clerks.*—Army field clerks have the same military status as field clerks, Q.M. Corps, and are within the terms of the act as enlisted men."

So-called field clerks in the Corps of Engineers are civilian employees who have no military status and are not within the terms of the act. Civilian field clerks, Signal Corps, are civilian employees in the Military Establishment, and are not within the terms of the act.

The question as to whether these men are entitled to insurance is determined by their military status. The question of insurance for field clerks who are civilian employees was discussed before Congress. The Act ap-

proved Oct. 6, 1917, as passed, however, did not include civilian field clerks.

Fairness to Commercial Companies.

Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army, has sent out to all Department commanders the following letter from William C. DeSanoy, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance:

"Word has come to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that there sometimes appears in literature published in the cantonments promoting Government insurance, aspersions upon life insurance companies. I take the liberty of asking that the Adjutant General's Office send such word to the cantonments as in the judgment of The Adjutant General is necessary to stop this practice. In bringing the opportunities and benefits of Government insurance to men of the Army it is not the purpose of the Treasury Department to reflect in any way upon the commercial companies. When the bill providing Government insurance was before Congress, the life insurance companies of the country, actuated by a spirit of real patriotism, practically co-operated in its passage. It would be a poor return for this service if the Treasury Department or the War Department should sanction or permit in the promotion of Government insurance, any reflections upon the life insurance companies."

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Wounded in Action.

Dec. 31.—Pvt. Arthur J. Snedeker, Engrs.; Columbia, Mo. Deaths from Disease and Accident.

Jan. 4.—Capt. William E. Harwood, M.R.C., pneumonia; Joliet, Ill.

Jan. 1.—First Lieut. William Hague, Engrs., broncho pneumonia; New York, N.Y.

Jan. 2.—First Lieut. William S. Ely, Av. Sec., S.R.C., airplane accident; Rochester, N.Y.

Oct. 18.—Corpl. Earl C. Withee, Inf., found dead on railroad, England, presumably fell from train; Skowhegan, Me.

Oct. 26.—Pvt. John Daley, Inf., broncho pneumonia; Paterson, Me.

Nov. 5.—Pvt. Harry Gibson, Engrs.; Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Statistical Division authorizes the following correction: Nov. 27.—Pvt. William E. McGee, Engrs., septicemia, general following amputation of both legs; Long Branch, N.J. In the original casualty report of Nov. 30 Private McGee's address was given as Osgood, Mo.

Dec. 27.—Pvt. Henry M. Chapman, Inf., died suddenly, cause to be determined; Dorchester, Mass.

Dec. 28.—Corpl. Diller O. Clouse, S.C., broncho pneumonia; Fontana, Kas.

Dec. 29.—Pvt. Fred H. Cottrell, Ambulance Co., lobar pneumonia; Bradley Beach, N.J.

Dec. 31.—Corpl. Fred M. Grube, Ambulance Co., broncho pneumonia; Minneapolis, Minn. Pvt. Ira A. Bryant, Cav., cerebrospinal meningitis; Brockton, Mass.; Pvt. Herman A. Roose, Inf., lobar pneumonia; Odebolt, Iowa. Pvt. Steve Jamison, Stevedores, general peritonitis; Crawford, Miss. Pvt. Howard Finch, Motor Truck Co., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Torrington, Vt.

Jan. 1.—Sergeant Harry H. Rowland, Motor Supply Train, pneumonia; Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Pvt. Michael J. Cadigan, Field Art., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Beverly Farms, Mass. Pvt. Oscar McDoodle, Stevedores, intestinal obstruction; Glendora, Miss. Pvt. Everett R. Kenney, Field Art., spinal meningitis; Lawrence, Mass. Pvt. James Dennenwits, Inf., broncho pneumonia; Chillicothe, Ohio. Pvt. Paul F. Miller, S.C., pneumonia; Seattle, Wash. Pvt. Albert Harvey, Stevedores, result explosion; Newark, N.J. Pvt. Dudley Carrington, Stevedores, pneumonia; Molina, Pa.

Jan. 2.—Pvt. Cedric Jones, Stevedore Regiment, result explosion; Helena, Ark. Pvt. Philogene Bishop, Labor Co., lobar pneumonia; Cameron, La. Pvt. Walter Halfhill, Inf., broncho pneumonia; Alton, Ohio. Pvt. Fred C. Bogle, Inf., pneumonia; Circleville, Ohio. Pvt. Otto Rudolph Edmonds, Motor Truck Co., cerebro-spinal meningitis; Oldham, S.D. Pvt. Robert N. Jedicks, Engrs., suppurative bronchitis; Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 3.—Pvt. George W. Dillard, Stevedores, pneumonia; Forsyth, Ga. Pvt. Silas Coleman, Stevedores, pneumonia; Houlika, Miss. Pvt. Charlie Williams, Labor Co., pneumonia; Clearwater, Fla. Pvt. Richard Moody, Stevedores, pneumonia; Neeses, S.C. Corpl. Frank M. May, Aero Squadron, pneumonia; Lebanon, Kas. Pvt. Richard Eady, Stevedores, pneumonia; Eadytown, S.C. Pvt. Christy Douglas, Aero Squadron, appendicitis; Joliet, Ill.

Jan. 4.—Sergeant 1st Class Charles A. Fraley, Field Hospital, pneumonia; Lincoln, Neb. Sergeant George E. Houdek, Aero Squadron, S.C., airplane accident; Chicago, Ill. Pvt. Isaac Williams, Stevedores, pneumonia; Chappells, S.C. Pvt. Edgar Coots, Machine Gun Battalion, gunshot wounds; Columbus, Ga.

Jan. 5.—Pvt. Benjamin Powell, Stevedores, pneumonia; Troy, Ala. Pvt. John Goodson, Engrs., pneumonia; Booth, Ala. Pvt. Willie Campbell, Stevedores, gas asphyxiation; Widewater, Va. Pvt. Joseph F. Robinson, Stevedores, fractured skull; Huntington, Pa.

Jan. 6.—Pvt. Edward L. Altman, Med. Dept., cerebrospinal meningitis; Long Branch, Wash. Pvt. William C. Sockwell, Inf., pneumonia; Ferry, Wash. Pvt. Phillip V. Campbell, Inf., measles and pneumonia; Picture Gallery, Utah. Pvt. 1st Class Michael J. McNamara, Ambulance Co., cerebrospinal meningitis; El Paso, Texas. Pvt. William E. Kiley, Field Art., meningitis; East Lynn, Mass. Pvt. Norbert T. Wilson, Inf., scarlet fever; Elliott, Iowa. Pvt. Edward J. Maley, Inf., pneumonia; Cincinnati, Ohio. Pvt. Carl E. Moberg, Field Art., pneumonia; Minneapolis, Minn. Pvt. Harcourt Boyajiam, Inf., gunshot wounds; New York city. Pvt. George N. Deahy, Inf., pneumonia; Northfield, Minn. Pvt. Earless O'Neal, Q.M.C., pneumonia; Tulsa, Texas. Pvt. Charles Jenkins, Field Art., accidentally killed by truck; Cranston, R.I.

Jan. 7.—Corpl. Henry C. Myrick, Engrs., tuberculosis; Baumberg, S.C. Pvt. Earl C. Smith, Inf., pneumonia; Union City, Ind. Pvt. Neil Sharp, Field Hospital, pneumonia; Denver, Colo. Pvt. James L. Lumsden, Inf., pneumonia; Kermit, N.D. Pvt. Guy Lovell, Inf., measles and pneumonia; Roman, Mont. Pvt. Herbert E. Barney, Aero Squadron, gunshot wound; Taunton, Mass. Horseshoer Joseph J. McNary, Engrs., fractured skull; Manchester, Mass.

Jan. 8.—Pvt. Edwin A. Mische, Inf., broncho pneumonia; Washington, Mo.

MAIL FOR FORCES ABROAD.

In addressing our troops on service abroad give the soldier's rank, full name, regiment and company; or if unassigned; or Ordnance Enlisted Reserve Corps, Quartermaster Corps, etc.; and then simply the words "American Expeditionary Forces." Do not add "via New York," or "c/o Postmaster, New York," or "in France," or anything else.

Mail sent from abroad should be left unsealed, as it must be inspected by the censor.

Parcels for American troops in France, not exceeding seven pounds in weight, may hereafter be addressed directly to the soldier, but they will no longer be received for forwarding by the "Commanding General, Port of Embarkation," as previously has been the practice. This announcement was made on Jan. 9 by the Post Office Department.

Postmaster Patten, of New York city, advises the public that solidified alcohol (including the preparation called "Sterno" or "Canned-Heat") and matches, for any kind, as well as cigar lighters (fuse lighters, storm lighters, etc.) are prohibited transmission in the mails for foreign countries or in the mails for the American Expeditionary Forces and the United States Navy vessels, including marines on shore in a foreign country. Relatives and friends of soldiers and sailors should not include such articles in mail packages, as all packages for the destinations specified will be thoroughly inspected before being

forwarded, and any such prohibited articles will be confiscated.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE CAMPS.

The report of the Division of Field Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army on the health conditions at the cantonments and camps in the United States for the week ending Jan. 4 is as follows:

National Guard.—The admission and non-effective rates for National Guard camps as a whole are slightly higher than for last week. The 31st (Wheeler) Division has the highest admission rate (25.20 per 1,000), while the 39th (Beauregard) Division has the highest non-effective (84 per 1,000). Epidemics of measles are subsiding in most camps. The largest number of cases reported from any one division was 94 (33d Division, Logan). The 40th (Kearny) Division is second with 83 new cases. New cases of pneumonia for all divisions as a whole show a marked decrease as compared with the records of last week. Admissions for this disease were highest in the 31st (Wheeler), 30th (Beauregard) and 40th (Kearny) Divisions. The number of new cases has increased in the 39th and 40th and decreased in the 31st as compared with last week. A sharp outbreak of meningitis occurred in the 39th (Beauregard) Division, 27 new cases being reported as against 7 for the preceding week. Several deaths have resulted. In other divisions where the disease has been previously reported the prevalence is rapidly declining.

National Army.—Measles prevalence in National Army divisions as a whole is less than for the preceding week. The 82d (Gordon), 87th (Pike), 89th (Funston) Divisions lead the National Army divisions in the number of new cases. The epidemics are declining in the 87th and 89th, while in the 82d the number of new cases has increased. The 90th (Lee) and 83d (Sherman) Divisions are developing small epidemics. In other divisions the number of new cases is relatively small. The pneumonia admission rate continues high in the 87th (Pike) and 90th (Travis) Divisions. The 80th (Lee) Division is third, showing fifty-nine new cases against eighteen last week. In other divisions relatively few cases have occurred. The meningitis situation has improved. The 81st (Jackson) and 82d (Gordon) Divisions lead in the number of new cases, a total of twenty-six being reported from the two divisions as compared with thirty-five for last week. Scarlet fever continues in the 87th (Pike) Division, twenty-six new cases being reported as against twenty-five for the preceding week. German measles in the 91st (Lewis) Division and mumps in the 90th (Travis) Division have prevailed quite extensively, accounting for the relatively high admission and non-effective rates in these divisions.

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was, for the last day covered by report, 47.9 per 1,000 (46.6 on Dec. 28); the admission rate for disease during the week, 26.3 per 1,000 (23.9 for the preceding week); the non-effective rate for the National Army was 43.4 per 1,000 (41.2 the preceding week); the admission rate for disease, 29.9 per 1,000 (28.1 for the week before).

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

For notes of Congress see page 727.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 175, Mr. Hardwick.—That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, by what warrant or authority of law the several heads of the executive departments hold their offices.

S. 3311, Mr. Chamberlain.—To increase and expedite the supply of munitions of war. To create the Department of Munitions, and a Secretary of Munitions.

S. 3346, Mr. Martin.—That the President alone is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency and for service in base hospitals such number of chaplains, with the grade, pay and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted, as he may determine to be necessary.

S. 3327, Mr. Calder.—To create a Department of Munitions, with a Secretary of Munitions.

S. 3332, Mr. Nelson.—That any retired officer of the Army who has been employed or shall be employed on active duty at any time during present war shall receive rank, pay, longevity pay and allowances of grade he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on active list. At close of present war retired officers of Army who have been employed on active duty at any time during present war shall, if of or below grade of lieutenant colonel, be advanced to next higher grade than that held by them at close of present war.

S. 3386, Mr. Lodge.—To provide for commissioned officers of the Dental Corps of the Navy the same rank, pay, promotions and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Naval Medical Corps, and for other purposes.

S. 3387, Mr. Fletcher.—To authorize and empower the President to create military zones around shipyards where vessels are under construction for the United States.

S. 3399 to 3406, Mr. Tillman.—S. 3399, to amend an Act approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., pp. 417, 418); S. 3400, to regulate the pay of retired chief warrant officers on active duty; S. 3401, to authorize the President to temporarily reduce the course of instruction at the Naval Academy; S. 3402, to fix age limits for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy; S. 3403, for relief of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N.; S. 3404, to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months, or who has been convicted of any offense by civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's reappointment; S. 3405, to amend an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916; and S. 3406, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to determine where and when there are no public quarters available for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

H.J. Res. 208, Mr. Aswell.—Authorizing the President to take possession of the electrical agencies of communication, to meet certain military exigencies, and so forth.

H.R. 7995, Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania.—For the repair, preservation, care and future maintenance of the restored historical naval brig Niagara, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie.

H.R. 8003, Mr. Parker of New Jersey.—Further to amend an act approved June 29, 1906, known as the naturalization law, and to bar from naturalization any person claiming exemption from military service by reason of not being a citizen.

H.R. 8006, Mr. Hawley.—To extend the provisions, limitations and benefits of Indian Wars Pension Act of March 4, 1917, from date of passage of this act to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers of military service of U.S., who have reached age of 62 years, and who served for thirty days in the Indian disturbances in Arizona with Apache or other Indians from 1866 to 1869, inclusive; and also to include surviving widows of said officers and enlisted men who shall have married said survivor prior to passage of this act. Provided, That such widows have not remarried.

H.R. 8007, Mr. Clark of Florida.—That from and after the passage of this act, no private soldier or non-commissioned off-

cer of the Army of the U.S. and in any branch of the Service shall be required to salute any officer of any rank, other than those who are in command of the company or regiment, or other organization to which he belongs, or is attached, below the rank of brigadier general, notwithstanding any rule, regulation or order to the contrary.

H.R. 8012, Mr. McKeown.—Making it unlawful to willfully overcharge for goods, wares and merchandise sold to persons in the military service of U.S. and providing punishment for same.

H.R. 8014, Mr. Dent.—To amend first paragraph of Sec. 11 of National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, to read: "The Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers, with rank of brigadier general; 23 colonels; 30 lieutenant colonels; 72 majors; 152 captains; 148 first lieutenants; 79 second lieutenants, and the enlisted men hereinafter enumerated. The Engineer troops of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of seven regiments, and two mounted battalions." Sec. 2. That the second paragraph of Sec. 11 be amended to read: "Each regiment of Engineers shall consist of 1 colonel; 1 lieutenant colonel; 2 majors; 11 captains; 12 first lieutenants; 6 second lieutenants; 2 master engineers, senior grade; 1 regimental sergeant major; 2 regimental supply sergeants; 2 color sergeants; 1 sergeant bugler; 1 cook; 1 wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train, 1 band, and 2 battalions." Sec. 3. That the fourth paragraph of Sec. 11 be amended to read: "Each band of a regiment of Engineers shall consist of 1 band leader, 1 assistant band leader; 1 first sergeant (drum major); 2 band sergeants; 4 band corporals; 2 musicians, first class; 2 musicians, second class; 13 musicians, third class; and 2 cooks."

H.R. 8017, Mr. McKeown.—That every person in the military service of U.S. during present emergency may execute general or special power of attorney, appointing an agent to transact any business in his behalf, and the person executing such power of attorney may require such agent to execute a bond in such amount as shall be agreed upon between the parties, conditioned for faithful performance of the trust imposed by such power of attorney.

H.R. 8132, Mr. Stephens, of Mississippi.—To reimburse Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.

H.R. 8170, Mr. Towner.—To establish the Department of War Supplies and to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of War Supplies.

H.R. 8171, Mr. Towner.—To establish the Department of Munitions, to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of Munitions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8173, Mr. Curry of California.—That hereafter any officer of the retired list of the Army who has been or shall be detailed on active duty by direction of the President shall receive rank, pay and allowances of grade, not above that of lieutenant colonel, which he would have attained in his branch, arm or corps, had the commission with which he was retired borne a constructive date of commission determined by adding to the date of commission with which he was retired the total amount of time he has remained on retired list, less total amount of time he has served on active duty since retirement.

H.R. 8301, Mr. Keating.—Granting an increase in appropriation to all state and territorial soldiers' and sailors' homes from \$100 per year for each inmate to \$150 per year for each inmate thereof.

THE SENATE'S WAR SURVEY.

SECRETARY BAKER ON WAR PREPARATION.

Secretary Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that is conducting an inquiry into our war preparations on Jan. 10 and read a long statement that for the most part was a duplication of his last annual report. Although he admitted delays and errors in judgment he said that "no army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army." He summed up the chief accomplishments of the War Department since war was declared in these words:

What War Department Has Accomplished.

"1. A large Army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as these already in training can be transported.

"2. The Army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.

"3. The training of the Army is proceeding rapidly, and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the Army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918.

"4. A substantial Army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service.

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

The Growth of Our Armies.

Mr. Baker gave a complete resumé of the growth of the Armies of the United States, saying:

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Regular Army comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the Reserve 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the Reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the Army of the United States at that time. On Dec. 31, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the Reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers, and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain the Army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The Army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly, six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American War.

"The total number already in the military Service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation."

The Secretary further gave the committee an outline of the work of the department and its various bureaus. He touched on the operation of the Selective Service Law; the officers' training camps; the building of the cantonments; the reduction of the death rate in the Army as compared to that in 1898; the enormous appropriations; the growth of the Ordnance Department; the Quartermaster Corps; the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and the Corps of Engineers. He pointed out that as the result of the demands on the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster Corps he had created a War Council and reorganized the Ordnance Department

and Quartermaster Corps, strengthening them by "calling from civil life men of the highest capacity to administer certain of their subdivisions." He brought his statement to a close with a "new view" as to the work of the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board summing up their purpose.

Senators Question Rifle Supply.

The members of the Senate Committee did not interrupt Mr. Baker while he was reading his statement. Directly he had finished it Mr. Chamberlain took up the matter of rifle supply, stating that the abandonment of the Springfield and the adoption of the Enfield was much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the Ordnance Bureau in changing the type," said Mr. Baker. "I personally approved that delay. I think the Ordnance Bureau acted right," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm. "It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles, and now all men in training are well supplied. Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks, and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

The Machine-Gun Question.

Turning to criticism of the machine-gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England. "There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

"Yes, there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the Senator. Secretary Baker continued by relating the machine-gun controversy that existed when he became Secretary. Senator McKellar thought the delay was unreasonable. "Well, it's a matter of judgment," replied Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker told the board to investigate machine-guns. "The board's deliberations never delayed for one second the buying of any gun after last April," said Mr. Baker, positively. "It did delay other guns, including the new Browning gun, before April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say none," Secretary Baker replied. "They have relatively few. Before the war the largest machine-gun program was 12,000," he added, "while now 200,000 are required, with manufacture difficult and slow."

"Those two facts make it all the more important that machine-guns should have been gotten from any source," said Senator McKellar. "The greatest energy should have been exerted to get any kind." The questions involved, Mr. Baker reiterated, were of judgment between speed and excellence.

"Are you entirely satisfied, so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?" The Secretary hesitated and answered: "I can't answer it that way; I can't pick out any particular place."

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities are being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them." The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was "safe as far as it goes," but said principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it; I'm up to date now."

THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS.

Colonel Lindsley on Uniform Supply.

At the session on Jan. 4, Col. Elmer Lindsley, U.S.A., of the Philadelphia Q.M. Depot, testified that before the outbreak of the war the American Army was the best uniformed of any in the world. Following upon the declaration of war the specifications of the Q.M. Corps were revised, but the highest possible standards commensurate with the proper equipping of the men were maintained. The changes were made with a view to conserving the wool supply, but not at the expense of the durability of the apparel or the comfort of the soldiers. "Then," said Colonel Lindsley, "the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense stepped in, and ignoring our specifications, issued specifications of their own and made an arrangement under which the overcoats and blankets and all of the items of uniform were to be purchased upon the decision by the inspectors of the Quartermaster Corps that the materials offered were up to the standard of the sample. The results have been distressing. Never in the history of the U.S. Army, up to the time the supply committee took charge, had shoddy, actual shoddy, been used in the manufacture of the clothing of our soldiers."

Colonel Lindsley described how the grades had been dropped far below the specifications of the Quartermaster Corps, with the result that much of the material now going into the equipment of the Army was of the lowest grade possible for the looms to weave. The witness denounced the specifications which the Council of National Defense had drafted as too loosely drawn not to permit of the introduction of goods which, while complying with samples, were below the grade of usefulness or durability necessary for the proper equipment of the Army.

On the following day Colonel Lindsley stated that "all the friction and trouble we have had has been due to activities of the supply committee and not to the Quartermaster Corps. We are 1,000,000 yards short of the necessary amount of cloth, despite Mr. Eisenman's contrary statements." He also said that protracted haggling over cloth prices had cost a loss of at least 3,000,000 yards of woolen materials that otherwise would be in the depots of the Army or on the backs of the soldiers.

Paymaster General McGowan's Testimony.

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., appeared before the committee on Jan. 9 to give information as to the Navy's system of purchasing. It was brought out that an attempt had been made to alter the Navy's system to make it conform with that of the Army, but that Secretary Daniels refused to permit a change.

When the Senators took up the matter of the clothing supply of the Navy, Mr. McGowan said: "There

have been no cases of suffering because of insufficient winter wearing apparel in spite of the large number of enlistments during the last few months." Then he told the committee that at no time since or previous to the declaration of war has he even considered reducing the standard set forth in the specifications of the Navy Department. He said:

"I want every sailor's wife, mother and sweetheart in the United States to realize that our bluejackets are clothed in the best of wearing apparel of every sort and plenty of it, and that their food is the best that the market affords. You can't have an efficient Navy that isn't a happy Navy, and our Navy is happy because it is comfortable and well fed."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked if the American standard turned to Lieut. Comdr. Hancock and indicated that he was comparable with that of the British, French and German navies in the matter of clothing. McGowan should answer.

"I have made comparisons with the British samples which we have at the department and the American service is better equipped in every respect as far as quality is concerned than the British," answered Lieut. Comdr. Hancock. "In the matter of weight our sailor trousers are of the same weight, our shirts are lighter and our overcoats are heavier," he continued. "The British and other service men remark and criticize our service as doing too well in these matters."

The testimony of Paymaster General McGowan, when he described the administration of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its war survey hearings on Jan. 9 is commented upon with the highest approval by the daily press. "The committee gave rapt attention," says the New York Sun. "I know of no instance where the work of the Navy has been delayed by a lack of supplies," said the Admiral at the opening of his testimony. To the committee members who for more than three weeks have been listening to excuses and explanations from officers of the War Department and officials of the Council of National Defense the crisp assertion of the Navy's head buyer was like a refreshing breeze.

Admiral McGowan was attended by a group of aids, including Paymaster Peoples and Lieutenant Commander Hancock. Their inquiry was conducted by several members of the committee and the Admiral directed the answers by a gesture or a nod to his particular expert who was familiar with the subject. The answers displayed complete familiarity with details. Nothing apparently had been forgotten as it proceeded through the discussion of woools and woollens, dyestuffs, shoes, socks, hats and caps. The questioners had uncovered evidence of a concentration of efficiency that surprised them. The examination proceeded like a drill, the Senators meanwhile marveling.

HOUSE NAVAL HEARING.

Criticism of the progress of America's aviation program, especially in relation to the Navy, was made on Jan. 4 by Representative Britten, of Illinois, after adjournment of the sub-committee of the House Committee of Naval Affairs, which is conducting Navy hearings. Representative Britten's criticism is said to be based on "information from an official source" that hardly more than \$18,000,000 of the \$64,000,000 appropriated for the Service is available. The greater part, it is said, went for overhead expenditures and the construction of necessary naval aviation stations.

"I am sincerely discouraged at the slow progress made in this important branch of the Service," said Mr. Britten, "and particularly so since we have learned that the British naval authorities as well as our own Vice Admiral Sims have laid great stress upon the value of seaplanes for the destruction of German U-boats. I have felt all along that aviation in the Navy was dragging terribly, but was dumbfounded to learn that even my poor impression of matters was vastly superior to the actual state of affairs. The knowledge that we had more seaplanes than we have pilots, coupled with the information that it takes nearly six months to make a pilot, was most disheartening."

"With the object lesson of the war for three years, the Navy had on last April less than 100 seaplanes. Many of these have since become worthless. Although the Liberty motor was an accomplished fact five months ago, the great manufacturing resources of the country have turned out little more than one seaplane per day during the last three months." Mr. Britten said 555 student pilots who have been approved are awaiting call, and said delay weakened their morale.

Among the Navy officers who appeared before the sub-committee on Jan. 4 were Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, Capt. Noble E. Irwin and Lieutenant Commanders Atkins and Stone. Representative Venable took issue with Mr. Britten's criticism of Navy Department delays, saying: "In my opinion the ground work of organization has been largely done and from now on the required number of planes will be turned out and be ready at an early date. Progress has been rapid, though the results do not seem as big as they really are."

Paymaster General McGowan's Testimony.

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., appeared before the sub-committee on Jan. 9 to give information as to the clothing supplies for the men of the Navy. He said that every man is well supplied with good warm clothing and a large reserve supply is available for emergencies. "I know of no instance where the work of the Navy has been delayed by a lack of supplies," he continued, "and there have been no cases of suffering because of insufficient winter clothing, in spite of the large number of enlistments in the Navy during the last few months." Every man on the fighting ships of the nation and at the training station has two all wool blankets, he said, and there is a reserve supply at the various navy yards to provide two more for each man. The Paymaster General exhibited the clothing outfits of the seamen, which included heavy woolen sweaters, headgear, boots, tarpaulins and underclothing. It was of the sea duty winter clothing that Paymaster General McGowan said at a previous hearing, "If the men had any more clothes on they couldn't walk."

Surgeon General Braisted Heard.

Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., told the committee that hospital facilities of the Navy are not quite adequate at present, but are being rapidly increased. He stoutly denied that some of the Navy's sick are being cared for in cold tents this winter. "A few are being cared for in private hospitals, but with additions now being built to several of the Navy institutions we will soon be able to meet all demands," he said.

A British torpedo boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement issued Jan. 7. All the officers were saved, but ten of the crew were lost.

THE NAVY.

A large number of nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy, appears on page 723 of this issue.

We omit the table of mail addresses of vessels of the Navy this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue is that the Carib, Caldwell, Galveston, Isabel, Martha Washington, Mayrant, Supply, Ticonderoga, should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city. The F-1 is taken from the list. The Monterey should be addressed to Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL ORDERS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, 1917.

- G.O. 317, Aug. 21, Gunner prize money to Coast Guard.
G.O. 318, Aug. 28, Names for vessels under construction.
G.O. 319, Aug. 25, Medals of Honor to Marine Corps, Haitian service.
G.O. 320, Sept. 1, Names of former German ships.
G.O. 321, Sept. 1, Limiting passports, wives of officers.
G.O. 322, Sept. 11, Quarterly money allotments, Navy vessels.
G.O. 323, Sept. 15, Censorship of photographs.
G.O. 324, Sept. 17, U.S.S. Self changed to U.S.S. Samoa.
G.O. 325, Sept. 21, Naval Courts and Boards, forms.
G.O. 326, Sept. 24, Name-Schley assigned to destroyer.
G.O. 327, Sept. 26, Standardizing Pay Corps examinations.
G.O. 328, Oct. 10, Service dress only in war.
G.O. 329, Oct. 10, Grades and ratings, Navy and Coast Guard.
G.O. 332, Oct. 18, Act against brothels.
G.O. 333, Oct. 20, New ratings, petty officers.
G.O. 335, Oct. 20, War Risk Insurance Act.
G.O. 336, Nov. 1, Executive order, consular fees.
G.O. 337, Nov. 1, Transfer of health records.
G.O. 338, Nov. 1, Commutation price of ration; reimbursement for property lost in naval service.
G.O. 339, Nov. 3, Cancellation of G.O. 331.
G.O. 340, Nov. 3, Names of ex-German ships.
G.O. 348, Nov. 24, Prices, clothing and small stores.

G.O. 330, OCT. 12, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to method of payment of Naval Reserve Force.

G.O. 331, OCT. 16, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Presence of officers' families in the vicinity of ships on active service.

1. The attention of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps is directed to the fact that, due to the very large number of vessels to be commissioned in the near future, in addition to those now operating, and to the limited number of commissioned officers available, it becomes absolutely necessary for every officer to devote his entire time and attention to the preparation of every element of the fleet for meeting the enemy.

2. In order that there may be no distraction from this duty, the department feels very strongly that all officers should place their families in permanent homes, making, of course, suitable provision for their comfort. Neither officers nor men should attempt to have their families in the immediate vicinity of the vessels upon which they are serving, particularly in the vicinity of the fleet bases, and the department looks with decided disapproval upon such procedure.

3. So far as is possible under the existing conditions every effort will be made to furnish means for recreation for officers and men; and, so far as is consistent with the duty being performed, short leave may be granted from time to time to officers and men serving in home waters.

4. Commanding officers of vessels are directed to bring this matter and the department's desires in this regard personally to the attention of all officers under their command.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 334, OCT. 30, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

1. The following assignments of names to vessels and changes in names of vessels will become effective Dec. 1, 1917:

Battle cruisers Nos. 1 to 5 now under construction, assigned names as follows: No. 1, Constitution; No. 2, Constellation; No. 3, Saratoga; No. 4, Lexington; No. 5, Ranger.

The ships now bearing the above names will be renamed, as follows: Constitution, Old Constitution; Constellation, Old Constellation; Saratoga, Rochester; Ranger, Rockport.

2. The following changes in names of vessels which have been taken over by the Navy will be made at once: Steamer Saratoga, Mercy; Luckenbach Tug No. 1, Luckenbach; Luckenbach Tug No. 2, Cherokoe; Luckenbach Tug No. 3, Montank; Luckenbach Tug No. 4, Nahant; Luckenbach Tug No. 5, Penobscot; Tug Monocacy, Genesee.

3. Tug No. 20, which was assigned the name Comanche by G.O. No. 315, is renamed Sagamore.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following Navy officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Lieut. J. G. Stevens; Ensigns W. F. Kurfess (T) and L. S. King (T); Asst. Surg. E. Richison and F. D. Gibbs; Dental Surg. C. E. Morrow; Naval Constr. W. P. Drury; Corp. L. C. Penney (T).

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Bradley, Jr., L. H. Lucy and W. B. Woodson; Lieuts. F. H. Luckel, O. L. Downes and J. P. Miller; Lieuts. (jg.) D. E. Kemp and T. L. Shannon; Ensigns P. Shanahan, F. W. Morrell (T), E. Cowles (T), H. Crocker (T), I. E. Gale (T), G. H. Kellogg (T), B. C. Watson (T), S. H. Sacker (T), J. E. Orton (T), H. S. Simmons (T), E. S. Parsons (T), B. Frere (T), E. L. Jones (T) and F. B. Webster (T); Asst. Surg. E. Stephens and G. S. Whitely; Chief Mach. J. A. Hickey; Machinists R. J. Powers (T), N. Kedingor (T), W. G. Sullivan and F. Seefeldt (T); Corp. J. D. Curran (T); Act. Pay Clerk S. E. Haddon (T).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 28—Capt. R. M. Burstan and A. W. Harrington, jr., ordered to sea duty.
Major Charles F. B. Price ordered to shore duty.
Major Frederick A. Ramsey appointed an assistant adjutant and inspector.

DEC. 29—Q.M. Clerk Bert Van Moss detached Washington, D.C., to Marine Barracks, Quantico.
First Lieut. H. Paul detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Barracks, Quantico.

JAN. 2—Major J. R. Horan, A.Q.M., to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia upon arrival in U.S.
Second Lieut. Maco Stewart, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Quantico; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

JAN. 5—Marine Gunner C. D. Baylis detached Washington, D.C.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico.
Capt. E. B. Mimms detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans; to Santo Domingo, D.R.

JAN. 7—Capt. J. F. Burnes and R. H. Shiel detached Marine Barracks, Paris Island; to Marine Barracks, Quantico.
First Lieut. A. W. Ogle ordered to sea duty.

JAN. 8—Major J. J. Dooley appointed a major in the Marine Corps Reserve.

JAN. 9—Capt. A. H. Page, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Quantico; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
Capt. R. P. Pierce and 1st Lieut. J. A. Poulter ordered to sea duty.

JAN. 10—Major William C. Powers, jr., ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, upon arrival in United States.
Major J. C. Beaumont detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
First Lieut. J. E. Snow detached Marine Barracks, Paris Island; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

ORDERS 59, DEC. 24, 1917, U.S.M.O.

359. Publishes an order of the Postmaster General relating to Postal Laws and Regulations, providing for free postage on letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war.

360. From and including the date of receipt of this order, the preparation and rendition of the records of motor vehicles required by Par. 551, "System of Accountability, U.S. Marine Corps," will be temporarily discontinued.

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361. Pars. 10, 136 and 333, Marine Corps Orders, are revised and issued on accompanying pages [We omit the pages.—Ed.] 17, 57, 186 and 187, which will be substituted for pages of same numbers, Marine Corps Orders.

ORDERS 1, JAN. 4, 1918, U.S.M.C.

362. Publishes a notice prepared by the American Red Cross which invites men of the Services to write to the Red Cross about any matter they wish looked after at home. Address your letters to The Director General of Civilian Relief, The American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Be sure to state (1) your full name; (2) the full name and address of your wife, mother, father or whoever it is you want the Red Cross to see.

"Tell your home folks to consult with the Red Cross Home Sections about any matters which may be troubling them and which you cannot attend to because of your absence. There will be no charge and the Red Cross will be more than glad to serve you through its Home Service Section in your home town," says the notice.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rumors of changes in the list of officers assisting Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the United States naval forces in European waters, were confirmed on Jan. 4, when the Navy Department announced the recall of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., who had been in charge of naval convoys abroad.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., has been detailed to take charge of the duties relative to convoying vessels overseas, left vacant by the recall of Rear Admiral Fletcher to the United States. Admiral Fletcher will be detailed to command one of the navy yards in this country. Inquiry at the Navy Department, following much newspaper speculation as to this change, brought specific statement that his recall was not due to any inefficiency on the part of that officer, nor was it the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the transport Antilles in November. It was determined that Admiral Fletcher was not so well suited for the post he occupied as was another available officer, it is stated semi-officially, and for that reason alone the change was ordered. Rear Admiral Fletcher's last detail to sea duty began on Oct. 5, 1916. He has a total of over twenty-three years of sea duty to his credit, against only sixteen years and three months of shore duty. Admiral Wilson has had a sea service of nearly twenty-two years and a shore duty of nineteen years and five months. He was on the battleship Indiana in 1898 during the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Fletcher was on the battleship Massachusetts in the same fight.

Commodore Albion V. Wadhams, U.S.N., retired, who was recently ordered to active duty, is detailed in the Navy Department to assist in co-ordinating activities of the Department and the American Red Cross.

Lieut. Comdr. Byron McCandless, U.S.N., arrived in Washington on Jan. 7 after a ten-day voyage in one of the new flush-deck destroyers. The behavior of the vessel has served to increase the admiration held by naval constructors for this new design of craft.

The Surgeon General of the Navy has announced the appointment of Med. Insp. J. F. Murphy, U.S.N., to be assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Medical Inspector Murphy's varied experience both in hos-

pital service and in administration fit him for his new duty as assistant to the bureau. Med. Insp. R. C. Holcomb, whom he succeeds, has been detailed to special duty in connection with hospital ships; and to command the Habana, converted hospital ship.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, on Jan. 4 revoked the licenses of all junk boats in New York harbor in the Third Naval District. This was done on the report of Police Inspector John F. Dwyer that an honest man could not make a living operating a junk boat in New York harbor and that therefore the operators probably give valuable information to the enemy. Inspector Dwyer has found that not only did much of the goods stolen from vessels and piers find its way to the junk boats, but that the owners of junk boats were actively in the employ of enemy agents, carrying secret letters to and from foreign vessels.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts issued the following general order on Dec. 31, 1917: In view of the unusual character of service upon which the fleet is now engaged and of the necessity for maintaining at its maximum efficiency the health of all enlisted men of the Navy, the following articles will be added to the list of items of equipment supplied at Government expense: The Bureau of Construction and Repair will furnish: One double blanket or two single blankets for every enlisted man, in addition to the hammocks, mattresses and covers now supplied. The Bureau of Construction and Repair and Supplies and Accounts will issue joint instructions with respect to the accounting for and issue of these blankets as Government property. Owing to the increased cost of a full outfit of uniform clothing, Congress has been asked to increase the cost of an outfit from \$60 to \$100 for each enlisted man and apprentice seaman on his first enlistment.

Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey, Ensign George O. Ethridge, and seven men of the gunboat Annapolis, and Chief Bttn. Mate Fred Zastro, of the Ozark, were recently commended for gallantry in the rescue of the crew of the steamship Paddleford on Oct. 30 last, when that vessel went aground in a heavy surf at an unnamed point. Lieutenant Barbey and Chief Boatswain's Mate Strickland and Williams, of the Annapolis, carried a lifeline to the wrecked vessel through the breakers, making it possible to get two-thirds of the Paddleford's crew ashore in safety, while Ensign Ethridge and the remainder of the men of the gunboat who were mentioned, with Zastro, of the Ozark, took a lifeboat to the wreck and saved the rest of the Paddleford's crew.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Nominations were received by the Senate Jan. 4, 1918, of the following promotions in the Coast Guard: Capt. John Cassin Cantwell to be a senior captain, rank from Oct. 3, 1917, vice Senior Capt. Howard Emery, retired.

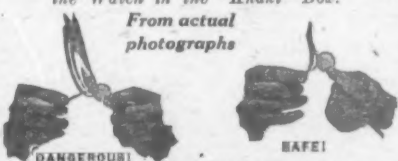
First Lieut. William Joseph Wheeler; captain, rank Oct. 3, 1917, vice Cantwell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas Andrew Shanley; first lieutenant, rank Oct. 3, 1917, vice Wheeler, promoted.

Third Lieut. Frank Joseph Gorman; second lieutenant, rank Oct. 3, 1917, vice Shanley, promoted.



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GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 9, 1918.

The annual masquerade and fancy dress ball was held at Corbin Hall on Jan. 4. Although the date was a little late for the actual celebration of the new year, the occasion took on the festive character appropriate to that event, and it was in many respects one of the most delightful dances in recent years. In spite of the unusually extreme weather prevailing the dance was largely attended. The costumes were of great variety and beauty. Space will not permit a detailed description of them and the names of those who participated. The dance began with a grand march, led by Col. and Mrs. John C. F. Tillson, and later in the evening at the removal of masks the note of festivity was ushered in by the blowing of trumpets and horns and the throwing of streamers and confetti till the scene assumed a carnival aspect and the spirits of dancers and spectators were raised to a degree of enthusiasm which remained throughout the evening and characterized the affair as one of noted interest and success.

Major Albert Goodman, M.R.C., has returned from a month spent in Halifax in rescue work. His assignment under Lieutenant Colonel Bell, A.D.M.S., of the Canadian army, placed him in charge of the personnel of all the American relief organization work in co-ordinating with the operation of the Canadian medical organizations.

The Fort Jay Social Club had its annual masquerade on New Year's night, with a large attendance, and a very successful evening was enjoyed. There were several hundred present and a large proportion were masked. The committee had a difficult task in choosing the winners of the sixteen prizes for superiority in the classes of beauty, originality and

funny character. The prizes included articles of jewelry, hand bags, boxes of cigars, candy, pipes, etc.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1918.

The New Year's reception and tea-dance given on Saturday afternoon at Memorial Hall by the Superintendent and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman was the first large formal affair of the winter as well as a most enjoyable party. All the officers and ladies of the post were there to exchange good wishes for 1918, and music was played for dancing throughout the afternoon. Tea was poured by Mesdames Timberlake, Haskin, Fieberger and Henry; fruit punch was served by Mesdames Holt, Torrey, Ennis and Carter. Others assisting were Mesdames Goethals, Martin, W. D. Smith, Simonds, Colner, Walthall, Thomlinson and Phelps.

The Friday hop was largely attended and was followed by supper at the mess; Capt. and Mrs. Morrison received. There were several dinners given before the hop, Miss Tillman entertaining with a dinner at the club. Those there were Major and Mrs. Bull, Capt. and Mrs. Gance, Capt. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Crittendon, Miss Newton, Miss Logan, Captains Wilbur, Rafferty and Potts. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Holmer were here for a few days last week visiting; Capt. and Mrs. Walter K. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Holmer are sisters; their visit was necessarily brief, as Captain Holmer had a ten days' leave from his station at Fort Sill and considerable time had to be spent on the journey.

Major and Mrs. Colner had as their guest during Christmas week Mrs. Colner's sister, Miss Hall, of Washington. Mrs. Colner had an informal neighborhood tea for her sister the day after Christmas. Mrs. Henry Jervey, who has been visiting Mrs. Fieberger during the holidays, has returned home. Mrs. Stuart and daughters, the Misses Elsie and Mary, have come back from a three months' visit with Mrs. Stuart's mother, Mrs. Jervey, at Charleston, S.C. The New Year's hop on Saturday evening was one of the prettiest dances of the season. Mrs. Torrey received with Cadet Sibert, and there were many visiting young ladies here for the occasion.

Miss Elizabeth Sturgis, daughter of Colonel Sturgis, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, who had a small cadet dinner for her on Saturday before the hop. Major and Mrs. Colner's week-end guest was Miss Emily Kutz, of Washington.

All West Point is extending hearty congratulations to the parents of the latest recruits, Masters Joseph Wadsworth Viner and Henry Allen Viner, born on Jan. 4, 1918; these young men make the third pair of twins in officers' families now here, the Markhams and Ivens Jones completing the list.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Captain Baxter, U.S.N., has been spending a few days with Mrs. Fieberger. Capt. and Mrs. Hanna's guests at supper on Sunday were Dr. Miller, Dr. Kelly, Mrs. Simonds, Miss Marguerite Scott and Miss West. Capt. and Mrs. Bradford have returned from their honeymoon and are living in the Bachelors' Bungalow. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Geo. who read her paper on "The Colonization of Virginia." Mrs. Martin giving current events as usual; the club adjourned to meet next time at Culham Hall for a musicale in which members will take part; husbands of members are also invited to be present.

On account of the severe cold the Monday Club was attended by very few last week and there were only eight ladies playing; Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Moreton were winners. The Tuesday Club completed its tournament and the winners were Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Wirt Robinson. Mrs. Simonds had some guests in for supper after the moving pictures and to watch the old year out on New Year's eve; among those there were Dr. and Mrs. Phelps, Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss West and Miss MacBride.

Miss Betsey McAllister is exceedingly proud of the honor which has just been conferred on her in being made president of the Jean of Arc Club, West Point branch; this club, which is eligible for membership to the daughters of officers now serving in France, numbers among its West Point members the Misses Mary Stuart, Beverly Smith, Marjorie and Frances Simonds; the object of the club is first, to study the French language, and second, to collect and send to our soldiers broad tobacco. Each member wears a silver medal.

The Army hockey team opened its season on Jan. 5, and the first basketball game was played on Jan. 6. The hockey team has been interrupted by the Christmas holidays. The hockey seven was beaten by Flushing High School in a closely contested game on Stuart Rink this afternoon. The score was 1 to 0. Oliphant played a splendid defensive game for the cadets, but the Army's stick work and shooting was feeble. Kastner for Flushing thrust the puck through Nichols for the only score of the game after a scrimmage in front of the Army's cage in the first half. The Army line-up follows: Nichols, goal; Oliphant, point; Ewert, box point; Post, rover; Burt, center; Boyd, left wing; Leng, right wing. Goal—Kastner, 15, 10. Timekeeper—Cadet Weeks. Referee—Captain Gordon.

The Army five won its game against Seton Hall College with a score of 26 to 16. The cadets displayed a strong defense, which the fast visiting five failed to break down. The Army's passing and floor work was excellent, although its shooting from the field was none too accurate. At half time the teams were tied 8 to 8. The Army line-up follows: Hahn, Gorman, Vidal, Wells, Keyser. Goals from field—Shrader (2), Gorman (3), Vidal (3), Wells, Keyser. Goals from foul—Gorman (3), Shrader (3). Substitutions—Carter for Hahn, Shrader for Gorman, Kreber for Wells.

The Army hockey schedule for this winter was announced on Jan. 9. Thirteen games are on the card, all of which will be played at home. Cadet Nichols, '20, is captain and Cadet Weeks, '19, manager of the team. A feature of the season will be the game with the Camp Union team of Yaphank. The schedule follows: Jan. 9, New York Military Academy; 12, Stevens Institute of Technology; 16, New York State College; 19, Naval Reserves; 23, Colgate; 26, Williams; 30, Nassau Hockey Club; Feb. 2, Massachusetts "Aggies"; 4, Dartmouth; 6, Springfield Y.M.C.A.; 9, Rennselaer Poly; 13, Camp Upton; 16, Boston College.

Eugene L. Vidal, of South Dakota, has been elected captain of the Army football team for the season of 1918. He is a member of the class of 1920 and entered the Military Academy in 1916. He is twenty-two years old and weighs 175 pounds. Vidal played halfback on the Army eleven in 1916.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1918.

Instr. Albert M. C. McMasters, of the Naval Academy, has resigned to accept a position in the U.S. Corps of Interpreters. Lieut. E. W. Morris, U.S.N., and wife are guests of Miss Minnie Applier, Maryland avenue.

Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent, who has been sick with tonsillitis, has returned to his post of duty.

Charles F. D. Buchanan, a second class Reserve seaman, was found about noon on Friday last dead in his sentry box, on the Government Farm, where the Fourth Class midshipmen are quartered, with a bullet wound in his head. A .38-caliber revolver was lying beside him. He had been troubled with mental disorders and had been in the Naval Hospital here and was discharged as apparently cured.

For the first time since the Naval Experiment Station was established here—1904—on Friday the steam launches plying to and from the Naval Academy to the Station were unable to break through the ice.

The Japanese Commission of high financiers visited the Naval Academy on Monday. They were received by Superintendent Eberle and other officers at the Academy and escorted through the grounds. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Eberle. The party, who had arrived at 11, returned at 3 p.m. to Washington.

Mrs. John Schouler, widow of Rear Admiral Schouler, U.S.N., has gone to Winter Park, Fla. Lieut. Charles T. S. Gladden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gladden and young son are visiting Mrs. Charles Muirroe and Miss Eleanor Girault, sisters of Mrs. Gladden.

One hundred and twenty-five officers of the Electrical Engineer Corps were detached from the Naval Academy on Jan. 9. They have been students at the Academy for one month in order to give them a course in military training. Lieut. Dietrich Tridale, U.S.N., is on leave here, spending it with his mother.

Athletics are to boom this year at the Naval Academy, as

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far as war conditions will permit. Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. McWhorter, U.S.N., the new secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, states that every effort will be made to carry on the athletic work of the Naval Academy to the full extent of its former schedules. The midshipmen are, however, hampered by the haste of their hurried preparation for active service and by the buildings in progress at the Academy. The tennis courts have nearly all been occupied by new structures and there will be little in meets in this line. The Navy, however, will have a full schedule in baseball, and there are now arrangements being made for three track meets. Baseball and track work are now tentative and the programs of events are not yet ready for publication. The Navy has under consideration races with its crews in May, but nothing definite has developed, but training will proceed, as usual, and there will be, in any event, contests among the several crews of the Naval Academy.

Lehigh played a fast game here on Saturday afternoon with the Navy and held the sailors down to an even score—15 to 15—in the first half, but the midshipmen waxed strong in the last moiety and only allowed the visitors three more points, while they walked away with fifteen, closing the game, Navy 30, Lehigh 18. Olsen was the best man with the Navy, with Allen and Straut as fine seconds. There were frequent falls in the game and once five players went down in a heap.

The Navy won from the Catholic University of Washington here Jan. 9 by a score of 27 to 14. It was a game full of

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alertness from beginning to end. The sailors finally took the lead and closed the first half with fifteen points in their favor to five for their opponents. In the second half the Navy made twenty-two points to nine by the Varsity team. Total score: Navy, 37; Catholic University, 14.

The basketball team of the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes, stationed at the Naval Academy, beat a quint from the firm of Bartlett and Hayward, Baltimore, last night here by a score of 28 to 21.

CAMP GREENLEAF.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 1, 1918.

The Christmas spirit was manifest at the medical officers' training camp and Christmas cheer was evident at all the barracks, in spite of the fact that many Christmas leaves had been disapproved. A few days before Christmas the 5th Battalion, under command of Captain Brehm, M.R.C., gave an entertainment to its members and a few guests. There was an appropriately trimmed Christmas tree and "Santa Claus" had his sleigh packed with gifts, an appropriate one going to each man. The 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, under command respectively of Major Boyd, Captain Gagnon and Major LeBoutellier, gave dinners, at which Col. and Mrs. Page and staff were honor guests. Stirring addresses and good singing not only made these gatherings enjoyable, but left a lasting impression.

The 4th Battalion held a buffet supper and smoker on New Year's eve. Colonel Page and Lieutenant Colonel Talbott gave inspiring talks, and a program of jolly singing and clever "stunts" kept all interested until midnight. Paper caps, favors and noise-producing toys were distributed and added to the gaiety of the occasion. At midnight "taps" was sounded and the lights extinguished. After this the lights were turned on, all exchanged New Year greetings, then joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." A number of the married men brought their wives to these entertainments and their presence added greatly to the pleasure of the evenings.

The manner in which the student medical officers celebrated this strangest of all Christmases, away from their family circles for the first time, gives an excellent illustration of the spirit of Camp Greenleaf, which has for its motto: "Do it now; do it well; do it cheerfully."

The enlisted men in the various sanitary units were by no means neglected, and there was a large Christmas tree at the Y.M.C.A., with useful presents for every man. There was no lack of merriment among these men who will shortly go to France and who, perhaps, may celebrate next Christmas "Somewhere in Germany."

A pleasing holiday event was a dinner-dance held at the Chattanooga Country Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Page and staff on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. About 150 guests were present and many more officers came later and attended the dance. The Chattanooga people who gave this dinner have shown true Southern hospitality to the officers of this camp, which is very greatly appreciated.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 31, 1917.

Following the announcement that enlisted men would be selected for training at the various camps to open Jan. 5, fifty men have been relieved from duty with their organization at Fort Leavenworth and ordered to report at different camps. Most of the men designated are members of the 7th Regiment of Engineers, this organization furnishing forty-three of the candidates for commissions. Six were named from the Signal Corps and one from the Army School Detachment. A number also were chosen from the 410th Telegraph Battalion, which left Leavenworth several days ago. The men will be distributed between Camp Zachary Taylor and the Signal camp at Leon Springs, Texas.

Col. A. S. Cowan has returned to Silver, N.J., to join his command after spending holiday week with Mrs. Cowan and small son. Lieut. Col. James Gowen, N.A., stationed at Camp Shelby, is spending the holidays with his family. Colonel Gowen is chief of staff at Camp Shelby, to which place he will return Jan. 5. Capt. John Smylie, 7th Engrs., has been relieved and assigned to duty with the Engineer Replacement Depot. Capt. Willis Teale will take command of Company E.

Miss Christine Somerville, of Montreal, Canada, will arrive Jan. 4 to be the guest of her uncle, Major Daniel Le May and Mrs. Le May. Mrs. E. G. Paulsen, wife of Major Paulsen, 7th Engrs., has taken over the work of Mrs. S. E. Godfrey in connection with the 7th Engineers' Comfort Committee. Those who have knitted articles for the Engineers are requested to turn them in to Mrs. Paulsen at 187-A Grant avenue. Yarn for the new articles may also be obtained from Mrs. Paulsen. Mrs. O. B. Meyers and Miss Dorothy Meyers, who have spent a month with Mrs. Meyers' mother, Mrs. E. E. Thomas, in Leavenworth, left yesterday for Washington.

Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley before her departure for California presented the Fort Leavenworth Red Cross Society with a number of electrical appliances for the work room, which will greatly facilitate the work. Headquarters has requested that the Red Cross Society complete 500 shirts, 100 pairs of pajamas and 100 bathrobes by April 1, which will mean continuous work during the winter.

Col. R. H. McMasters, Field Art., left Sunday for Leon Springs, to join his regiment, after spending a ten days' leave with Mrs. McMasters and children.

Capt. Don Miller, son of Col. Charles Miller and Mrs. Miller, who is now serving in France, has been transferred from the Infantry to the Aviation Section, according to a letter received by Colonel Miller from his son last week. Captain Miller crossed with the first contingent of the Expeditionary Force. Captain Miller reports the health of all the men as good. Major Daniel Godfrey, C.E., who has been senior instructor at the Engineers' training camp, has been assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks and left last week with Mrs. Godfrey and daughter. The Engineer camp closed Dec. 30. Major J. C. Moore, who has been in command of the Signal School, left last week for a short leave. Upon his return he will resume active command of the 6th Field Battalion Signal Corps.

Sergeant Major Oscar M. Sterling, member of the Provisional Officer Candidates' Battalion, has been notified that he has been appointed a second lieutenant as the result of the training at Camp Pike last summer. At the time of the examinations Lieutenant Sterling was not twenty-one years of age. He will be transferred to the Officers' Battalion and will continue the training here. Provisional 2d Lieut. R. L. Boling, H. M. Bafford, Garman and Robertson have reported at the Disciplinary Barracks and have been assigned to duty with the Disciplinary Battalion. Two other lieutenants for duty with the battalion are expected.

The strength of the garrison now numbers approximately 3,800 men, the lowest for some months. Before the recent departure of several organizations and detachments the number had reached as high as 4,500. The 7th Engineer Regiment has now been recruited to nearly 2,000 men. The Engineer Replacement Depot Regiment now has eighty officers and the first consignment of 140 recruits has arrived. It is expected that this organization will fill up rapidly after the first of the year.

Lieut. Col. John R. Kelly, N.A., and Mrs. Kelly, en route from Fort Sill to Camp Upton, have been in Leavenworth for a short while as guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Haas, at the Planters Apartments.

Within the last few days a number of veterinarians have made application to Major Daniel Le May for examination to enter the Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps, but all have been turned away, as they were subject to the Selective Draft law. There is, however, one route open to the corps and that is by enlistment in the Medical Enlisted Corps and then make application for examination to be commissioned. This is being explained to the applicants by Major Le May.

Mrs. Ernest D. Peek entertained with a tea on Sunday, honoring her nieces, Miss Florence Burr, of Los Angeles, and Miss Dacotah Drechsel, of Fort Riley.

"Greatly delighted" was the way Col. William Shunk, post commander, expressed himself when told that a deputy United States marshal was to be stationed at Leavenworth, with au-

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thority to arrest "bone dry" offenders on both sides of the river. The citizens' committee informed Colonel Shunk that it is the desire of everyone in Leavenworth to treat the soldiers in the fairest manner possible and attention was called to the fact that with all the soldiers in station here the last year there had been very few arrests. Colonel Shunk offered to send a detail of soldiers, under a commissioned officer, to act as military police at any time and at any place in the city on different nights. Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge left last week for Rochester, Minn., to be with her sister, who is undergoing treatment at the Mayo Hospital. Miss Trotter is remaining at the post during Mrs. Eltinge's absence.

Christmas was observed very quietly at Fort Leavenworth and beyond the big dinners served by all the organizations there was little beyond the ordinary. At the Disciplinary Barracks an exceptionally good dinner was served. In the afternoon there was a moving picture show, which was arranged by Chaplain Smith. The members of Company T, Provisional Officer Candidates' Battalion, arranged a Christmas tree in their barracks for their invited guests. The program opened at nine o'clock in the morning with a minstrel show, which was followed by the distribution of presents, and closed with dancing. Colonel Shunk and a number of officers were invited guests. Company T is commanded by Major Sharp and he took much interest in the program.

The bayonet course which has been under construction for the last three weeks has been completed, the wire entanglements being the last finishing touches to be given. The course is complete in every detail and has been built according to the most modern ideas.

Brig. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, formerly colonel of the 7th Engineer Regiment, left last week, with Mrs. Flagler, for Fort Sam Houston, where he will take command of the 5th Field Artillery Brigade. General Flagler came to Fort Leavenworth last September to assume command of the 7th Engineer Regiment. Major Daniel D. Pullen, who has been in command of the 1st Battalion, assumes command of the regiment and Major Oscar O. Kuents has been assigned to command the 1st Battalion.

Colonels Shunk, Rice, Fuller, Miller, Adams, Allison, Craig, Chilton and Pullen received the officers stationed at Fort Leavenworth at Pope Hall on New Year's day.

A largely attended meeting for good roads was held last week in Tonganoxie and it gave a boost to the movement to build a concrete road between Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. William Stinson, Sig. Corps, O.R.C., who has been confined to the post hospital for three months, left yesterday, with Mrs. Stinson, for Novata and will return to Fort Leavenworth about Feb. 1, when he will again undergo an operation.

13TH N.Y., COL. C. W. SMITH.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, spent an interesting evening at the armory of the 13th Regiment, New York Guard, in Brooklyn on Jan. 9, when he witnessed a review and drill by the Corps of Cadets of New York state, and a review and parade of the new 13th Regiment, New York Guard. It is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Whitman received a hearty welcome from the large audience. The Governor arrived early on the scene and remained late, despite the none too great warmth on the reviewing stand. The exercises commenced promptly on time, and there were no delays of any kind. Col. Clarence W. Smith, of the 13th, is to be congratulated on the rapidity and smoothness with which the entertaining and highly creditable exhibitions were given.

Governor Whitman was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Adjutant General Sherrill, Major Hopkin, Commander Josephthal, Lieut. Colonels (A. F.) Schermerhorn, Crall, Burleigh, Majors Connolly and Smith and Captain Perry. Gen. George W. Wingate was an honorary member of the staff.

Among many other visiting officers present were Col. W. H. Chapin, Col. H. C. Barthman, Col. J. J. Phelan, Lieut. Col. H. B. Baldwin, Majors E. G. Schermerhorn, S. G. Teets and E. J. Winterroth, Capt. Paul G. Thebaud, C. A. Hickey, J. J. Elmes, J. C. Hageman and C. J. Crowley and Lieut. H. Dos Passos.

The organizations making up the Corps of Cadets of New York state paraded for review in line of masses under command of Capt. Charles P. Shinn, adjutant of the 13th Regiment, who is also military instructor for the Military Training Commission. There were sixteen companies of cadets without rifles, some in uniform and some without, but all were attentive and alert and are entitled to great credit for their exhibition. The cadets were from the Commercial High School,

Boys' High School, Boys' Evening High School, Co. G of the College of the City of New York, Marquand School, Richmond Hill High School and Erasmus Hall Cavalry Troop. The boys only commenced drilling Oct 1 last and the total instruction they have had is only eighteen hours. The progress is remarkably good.

The second event was a drill in close order movements by Co. A and B, Boys' High School; Co. A, Boys' Evening School and Co. A, Richmond Hill High School, all under command of Cadet Major Pabst, C.C.N.Y. The boys entered and left the drill hall at double time, and certainly put up a very effective drill.

In the review and parade of the 13th some of the companies appeared in the state full dress and some in olive drab, making quite an agreeable contrast. The regiment was handsomely formed. The entire regiment is not yet equipped with rifles, but these are being furnished as fast as possible. Colonel Smith was in command during both ceremonies, which were highly creditable, and demonstrated the marked progress the regiment is making. Colonel Smith has been securing many competent ex-officers of the old 13th and of other commands, and many familiar faces were seen on duty.

Governor Whitman expressed great satisfaction at the exhibitions. The visiting officers were entertained at a collation, and there was dancing.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

GRAYSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1918, to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., a son.

KOENIG.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Jane Koenig.

NEAL.—Born at Fort Harbor, Me., Dec. 31, 1917, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Neal, N.A., a son, Carroll Wilder Neal, jr.

SARRATT.—Born at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Sarratt, 51st U.S. Inf., a son, James Anthony Sarratt, jr.

STONE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 4, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis S. Stone, U.S.N., a daughter, Eleanor Spencer Stone.

UNGER.—Born at Tiffin, Ohio, recently, to Capt. and Mrs. Adolph Unger, 47th U.S. Inf., a son, Adolph Unger, jr.

VINER.—At West Point, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph W. Viner, U.S.A., twin sons, Joseph Wadsworth Viner and Henry Allen Viner.

MARRIED.

ALVAREZ-BRIDGMAN.—At New York city Jan. 9, 1917, Mr. Octavo Alonzo Alvarez and Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, U.S.N.

BANISTER-SHERMAN.—At Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28, 1917, Capt. Edwin B. Banister, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Harriett Chase Sherman.

BENNETT-OSBORN.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 5, 1918, Ens. Chadler Bennett, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Osborn.

BLACK-RUSSELL.—At Breckenridge, Mo., Jan. 5, 1918, Lieut. Frederick H. Black and Miss Elizabeth Russell.

BULL-PATTERSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1918, Capt. Charles M. Bull, jr., N.A., and Miss Mildred Patterson.

CHAMBERS-GRAHAM.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1917, Capt. Charles C. Chambers, 145th Inf., N.G., and Miss Marjorie Graham.

CLARKSON-PARKHILL.—At Jacksonville, Fla., recently, Lieut. Parson Moody Clarkson, N.A., and Miss Elizabeth Ross Parkhill.

CROWLEY-MCFARLAND.—At Junction City, Kas., Lieut. Edwin K. Crowley, 353d Inf., and Miss Grace McFarland.

DAGLEY-BON.—At Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 8, 1917, Capt. Harley C. Dagley, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Barbara Bon.

FINNELL-ROLPH.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1918, Capt. Philip Stevenson Finnell, N.A., and Miss Margaret Rolph.

GARFIELD-GLENN.—At Camp Sherman, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1918, Capt. James Abram Garfield, adjutant of the 322d Light Field Art., and Miss Edwina Forbes Glenn.

GUTHRIE-BOWEN.—At Houston, Texas, Dec. 20, 1917, Lieut. Frederick P. Guthrie, N.N.V., and Miss Lee Campbell Bowen.

HEARN-JADWIN.—At Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Dec. 19, 1917, Capt. Thomas G. Hearn, U.S.A., and Miss Charlotte Jadwin.

HEEREN-GATCHELL.—At Fort Williams, Me., Dec. 30, 1917, Capt. Harry E. Heeren, Coast Art. R.C., and Miss Gladys Gatchell.

JOHNSON-SPAFFORD.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, Dec. 25, 1917, Lieut. Albert S. Johnson, 87th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara E. Spafford.

JONES-CRANDELL.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1918, Capt. Arthur Marion Jones, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Edith Crandell.

KITTS-JONES.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1917, Lieut. Willard A. Kitts, U.S.N., and Miss Fredrika Jones.

LEAF-McPHERSON.—At New York city, Dec. 24, 1917, E. G. Leaf, of the Stanford Unit, American Ambulance Corps, and Miss Lillian Arrington McPherson, granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Harrison G. Otis, U.S.V.

LOFT-AHEARN.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1918, Ensign George L. Loft, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth A. Ahearn.

LYON-HASINGER.—At Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 5, 1918, Capt. James W. Lyon, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Estella Hasinger.

METCALF-WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 1, 1918, Harry Hubbard Metcalf, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and Miss Helen Thomas Breck Williams.

MUMFORD-BLAKE.—At Garden City, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1918, Lieut. Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, O.R.C., and Miss Ayliffe Malbone Blake, daughter of Col. E. M. Blake, Coast Art., U.S.A.

O'CONNOR-BALENTYNE.—At Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 21, 1917, Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Balentyne.

PARTELO-SHEEHY.—At Portland, Ore., Nov. 26, 1917, Lieut. Melville C. Partello, U.S.N., and Miss Leonide Cecelia Sheehy.

PEACOCK-EMMONS.—At Princeton, N.J., Dec. 27, 1917, Asst. Paymr. Grant Allen Peacock, U.S.N.R., and Miss Frances Antonia Emons, daughter of Lieut. George T. Emons, U.S.N., retired.

PITT-RADLEY.—At New York city Jan. 5, 1918, Lieut. Malcolm R. Pitt, jr., 301st Machine Gun Battalion, N.A., and Miss Edith Radley.

PRATT-SAGER.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1917, Major John S. Pratt, N.A., and Miss Boneta Sager.

RODGERS-FEE.—At New Orleans, La., Dec. 18, 1917, Lieut. Wirt A. Rodgers, M.R.C., and Miss Carolyn Baldwin Fee.

SIMPSON-MARSH.—At Tucson, Ariz., recently, Capt. James E. Simpson, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Laura Cordelia Marsh.

SMITH-REBMANN.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, 1918, Lieut. Carlton Whitney Smith, U.S.N.R., and Miss Evelyn Rose Rebmann.

STALEY-WILLSON.—At Hotel McAlpin, New York city, Jan. 15, 1918, Lieut. John B. Staley, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel R. Willson.

TOMPKINS-WILLINGHAM.—At Winnsboro, S.C., recently, Robert K. Tompkins and Miss Marie Willingham.

VALENTINE-WOOD.—At New York city Dec. 31, 1917, Lieut. Irving C. Valentine, Field Art., N.A., and Miss Dorothy Wood.

WALLER-BAKER.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, 1917, Ensign Matthew Page Waller, U.S.N., and Miss Helen May Baker.

WEILL-SARGENT.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1917, Lieut. Stuart Irwin Weill, S.R.C., and Miss Martha Harriet Sargent.



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Houston, Tex., Hotel Rice, Feb. 19-20-21
Dallas, Tex., Adolphus Hotel, Feb. 22-23 (24) 25
Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, Mar. 1, 2 (3) 4
Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 6-7

WILLIAMS-GARRISON.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, 1917, Mr. John N. Williams, jr., and Miss Virginia Garrison.

WOODRUFF-ANGELL.—At Montclair, N.J., Jan. 5, 1918, Mr. Edward Courten Woodruff, jr., son of Col. E. C. Woodruff, U.S.A., and Miss Madelyn Angell.

WOTKINS-HORNBOOK.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 4, 1918, Lieut. Steele Wotkins, 11th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook.

DIED.

BRANTINGHAM.—Died at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1918, Charles H. Brantingham, who entered the Navy as an acting midshipman Sept. 23, 1859, and was honorably discharged as acting master April 18, 1867.

BROWN.—Died at Camp Kearny, Cal., Dec. 27, 1917, Lieut. Herbert Brown, Co. I, 15th Inf.

CANEY.—Died at Batavia, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1917, Mrs. Ashton W. Caney, mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N.

CLARK.—Died in New York city, Borough of the Bronx, Jan. 3, 1918, Major Henry Schieffelin Clark, O.R.C., and late N.G.N.Y., father of Lieut. Henry B. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. Frith D. Clark, 106th Inf., N.G.U.S., and of Corpl. William S. Clark, U.S.M.C.

HILL.—Died at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1918, Jane Kilbourne Hill, widow of Capt. Rowland G. Hill, 20th U.S. Inf., and daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Potter, U.S.A.

HOAG.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 12, 1917, Major John Murray Hoag, U.S.A., retired.

HOWELL.—Died at Warrenton, Va., Jan. 10, 1918, Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U.S.N., retired.

KANE.—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., Jan. 7, 1918, Capt. Daniel Higgs Kane, O.R.C., son of the late Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N.

KOEHLER.—At New York city Mrs. Nellie Powell Koehler, beloved daughter of Mrs. W. H. Powell and widow of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler.

MOFFET.—Died at Xenia, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1917, Mrs. W. F. Moffet, mother of Major W. P. Moffet, 11th U.S. Cav.

PLYMPTON.—Died at Garden City, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1918, Mr. Gilbert M. Plympton, son of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, U.S.A.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 4, 1918, infant son of Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., aged ten hours.

SCHOUER.—Died at Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 10, 1918, Mrs. John Schouler, widow of Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N.

TEN EYCK.—Died at Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10, 1918, Lieut. Cabell Breckinridge Ten Eyck, O.R.C.

WANSER.—Died at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 3, 1918, Major Gen. Peter Farmer Wanser, N.G.N.J., retired.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 7, 1918.

Mrs. Wilson on Sunday entertained Lieutenants Koffard, Walker, Siske and Troutman at supper, in honor of her guest, Miss Wilson. Lieutenant Wright, who has been quite ill, is out again.

About half the garrison spent New Year's Day at the homes of friends and relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Duval were at home to a few of their friends and Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Wilson received the officers and ladies of the garrison between the hours of four and six.

Lieutenants Siske and Herr returned to the post Wednesday, having spent New Year's in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Snavely returned the same day from his home in Harrisburg. Mrs. C. C. Farmer returned from Annapolis on Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Straut, wife of Col. John N. Straut, Inf. Miss Lillian Wilson, who has been spending ten days with Mrs. Wilson, returned on Friday to Covington, Va., for the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Duval and Mrs. J. B. Ellis on Friday entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. Bennett. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Bowering, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs and Lieutenants Walker, Wright, Davis and Anshuts. Captains Lowry and Laird have gone to Fort Monroe to attend the Coast Artillery School.

Major Bennett left on Saturday for New York, and Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Cordiner and two children arrived from the Philippines. Captain Cordiner will be in command of the post.

Mrs. Donovan and little daughter returned from Washington and Miss Nolan from Bryn Mawr on Saturday. Mrs. John Straut left on Sunday for Trenton, N.J.

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SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. Egmont F. Koenig, U.S.A., have been spending the holidays at Hotel del Coronado as a conclusion to their honeymoon trip. Lieutenant Koenig is stationed at present at Tecate on the Mexican border, with a detachment of the 21st Infantry.

The naval station baseball team from Balboa Park defeated a nine from Fort Rosecrans on the Point Loma grounds Sunday by a score of 11 to 2.

Lieut. Walter Higbee, stationed at Rockwell Field, North Island, was host at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Thursday, his guests including Major and Mrs. Cushman Hartwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Fawcett and Lieuts. Bernard Law and Thomas F. Ward.

There was great rejoicing among the Navy men New Year's day when the eleven from the naval training station at Balboa Park took a great game away from the Utah Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Kearny, the final score being 24 to 13. The game was played at the municipal stadium, and there was an attendance of about 15,000. The Red Cross shared in the proceeds of the day. In the last quarter Pfaff, the star of the Navy boys, made a spectacular run down the field, covering ninety-two yards and making a touchdown. Following the game the bluejackets paraded from the stadium to the downtown section, with their band, playing and every man doing his best at noise-making.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 734-5.)

G.O. 156, DEC. 13, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. at Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 15, 1917, of which Col. Harry H. Pattison, 154th Depot Brigade, N.A., was president and Capt. Kenneth Mayo, 314th Inf., N.A., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Capt. Louis P. Norris, 154th Depot Brigade, N.A.

Charge: "Violation of the 85th Article of War."

Specification.—In that Captain Norris, within time of war, found drunk while on duty as C.O., Co. D, 368th Inf., at Camp Meade, Md., about Oct. 28, 1917.

He was found guilty and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. President Wilson approved it.

WAR COUNCIL.

G.O. 160, DEC. 20, 1917, WAR DEPT.

1. There is hereby created a War Council within the War Department, to consist of the Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, the Q.M. General; Major Gen. William Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance; Major Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, the Chief of Coast Artillery; Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General; and such other general officers as shall from time to time be designated by the Secretary of War, all designations to said council being subject to change from time to time.

2. It shall be the duty of the War Council to oversee and co-ordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War Department; to intimate for consideration plans for the more effective use of the military power of the Nation, and to consider and make recommendations concerning all matters referred to it by the Secretary of War, or in his name by the Chief of Staff.

3. At the instance of the War Council and upon orders and direction of the Chief of Staff, the General Staff Corps and all bureaus, corps and departments of the War Department and any and all officers therein shall make such studies, investigations and reports, prepare such plans and perform such duties as may be enjoined upon them by existing law. All requests for co-operation will be communicated by the Chief of Staff. The deliberations of the council will be formulated into recommendations to be submitted to the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff where matters of policy are involved. Where matters of policy are not involved, the Chief of Staff will direct the execution of such recommendations of the council as he approves.

4. Members of the War Council shall devote their entire time to the work devolving upon the council, except that the Judge Advocate General shall continue to exercise a supervisory relation to his present duty until it is shown that his work as a member of the council requires modification of this exception.

5. The Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War shall be members ex-officio of the War Council and shall preside at meetings of the council when they are present. In the absence of both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary the Chief of Staff shall preside.

6. The War Council shall at once prepare for the approval of the Secretary of War rules for its own action, providing stipulated meetings, the form of its records, and such other details as shall be necessary in the premises.

7. Suitable accommodations will be provided for the War Council, and the clerical assistance necessary to keep records of its proceedings will be furnished.

8. Except as herein otherwise provided, while any bureau chief or officer otherwise having specific duties is serving upon the War Council, his administrative duties will be delegated to such acting chief or acting subordinate as the Secretary of War shall designate, and during such time the entire administrative power and responsibility of the bureau or subdepartment shall vest in such acting chief.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASLER H. BLISS, General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 70, DEC. 13, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—A belt of the type commonly known as the Sam Browne belt has been prescribed by the Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces, as an article of equipment for officers on duty with that command.

2. The Ordnance Department has made arrangements to supply, at cost, to officers, when ordered to duty in Europe, a belt known as the Liberty belt, manufactured in this country. A supply of these belts will be kept on hand at ports of embarkation, where officers may purchase them at a cost of approximately \$7.

II.—Amends Par. 1, Sec. I, Bulletin No. 25, War D., 1916 (Par. 3482, M.Q.M.C.), relative to installation of field ranges in baggage cars.

III.—Relates to the license and registration of motor vehicles, etc., owned by the U.S. All officers of the Army are instructed as follows upon this subject:

It is not necessary to procure such license to cover the use of a motor vehicle owned by the Government, or operated exclusively by officers or employees of the Government, for official purposes only. The use of public funds for the procurement of any license for a motor vehicle, or for purchase of identification tags supplied by civil authorities, is hereby prohibited. If, for their own convenience local officials are willing to grant a license and furnish suitable state identification tags or plates, without charge, in no way involving an expenditure, the same will be accepted and placed in use with the vehicle for which issued, along with the plates furnished by the Government.

All motor vehicles owned by the Government and operated exclusively by officers or employees of the Government, for official use in the military service, will have attached to them metal plates bearing an inscription reading as follows: For the Quartermaster Corps (or other corps or department)—"M.C. U.S.A. No. —"

Great care will be taken to observe regulations as to speed and as to rules of the road, and all concerned will acquaint themselves with these regulations.

If, while in use on official business, a motor vehicle be stopped by a police officer, or if otherwise there be interference by state or other local authorities because of failure to make registration and pay such special tax, the officer or employee should give full information as to the ownership and use of the vehicle, and the instructions under which operated, and should courteously request that there be no further interference. In case measures are then resorted to by state or local authorities to obstruct or prevent the proper use of such agencies or instrumentalities of the United States, full report will at once be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, with the view of submitting the matter to the Department of Justice for such legal action as it may deem necessary to protect and make clear the rights of the United States in that regard.

The foregoing instructions do not apply to automobiles owned by officers and others in the military service which are used for private purposes. Such vehicles come strictly within the laws and regulations as established by state or other local

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6 inches, \$3.00, 4.50 per doz. 8 inches, \$4.00, 4.50 per doz.
10 inches \$6.00, 6.50, 9.00 per doz.

Tea Napkins—13 inches square, \$6.75, 7.00, 7.50 per doz.

Centerpieces—

20 ins. diameter, \$1.75, 2.50 each 24 ins. diameter, \$2.25, 3.25 each
27 ins. diameter, 2.75 each Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths, etc.

Hemstitched Damasks—Napkins, \$8.50, 12.50, 15.00 and 18.00 per dozen. Tray Cloths, \$1.50, 1.75 each.

Cloths, 36 x 36 ins., \$3.50 each Cloths, 54 x 54 ins., \$6.75 each
45 x 45 ins., 5.00 each 72 x 72 ins., 12.00 each
Cloths, 72 x 90 ins., \$14.00 each

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authorities, and the use thereon of tags marked "U.S.A." or "U.S. Army" is prohibited.

IV.—The attention of all officers and men of organizations armed with the rifle is again directed to the necessity for the utmost care in connection with the cleaning of the piece. The rifle must never be cleaned from the muzzle. It has been observed that this regulation has been especially disregarded when the short, or 28-inch barrack cleaning rods have been found packed in the boxes with the rifles. In future, whenever rifle boxes on being opened are found to contain these 28-inch cleaning rods, such rods will be turned in at once and exchanged for the present regulation barrack cleaning rod. The same action will be taken with all 28-inch rods now on hand from boxes previously opened. The mutilation of any part of the Service rifle by filing or otherwise, and attempts to beautify or change the finish, are prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to the use of raw linseed oil on the wood parts, as this oil is considered necessary for the preservation of the wood. It may, therefore, be used for such polishing as can be obtained by rubbing in with the hand one or more coats when necessary. Linseed oil only will be allowed for redressing, and application, for such purpose, of any kind of wax or varnish, including heelball, is strictly prohibited.

2. Hereafter, in all camps and cantonments, the officer charged with the supervision of target practice on the range

will be held responsible for the establishment of a sufficient number of cleaning stands and will see that these cleaning stands are supervised at all times by an experienced officer, assisted by such number of other experienced officers as the circumstances of each case may require. Whenever sufficient enlisted men of experience are available they will be detailed to assist at these cleaning stands. It will be the duty of all officers and men so detailed to see that adequate instruction is given to all inexperienced soldiers firing on the range, to the end that they may thoroughly understand all that pertains to the proper cleaning of the rifle and the necessity for the utmost care in connection therewith.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Lansing, Field Art., N.G.,—U.S. (N.Y.), from duty with 102d Ammunition Train, 27th Div., to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., 80th Div., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Major W. O. Cooley, N.G., U.S. (Vt.), to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., reporting to Brig. Gen. R. Hoffman, N.A., for duty in the Provisional Division. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. R. Lillard and J. Berry, Inf., N.G., U.S. (Okla.), to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., for duty with the Provisional Division. (Dec. 27, War D.)

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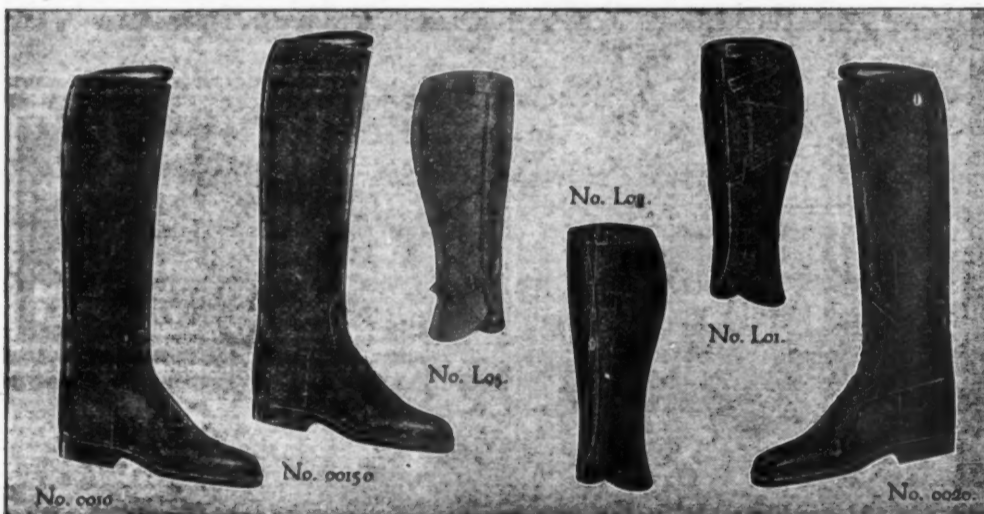
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First Lieut. L. Axley, N.G., U.S., to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics, for aviation training. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. L. Norton, N.G., U.S., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Newport News, Va., for duty with 372d Inf. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Major C. D. Davidson, I.G., N.G. of Colorado, to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. C. Harrington, Jr., Inf., N.G., U.S. (Md.), from duty with 115th Inf. to Newport News, Va., for duty in provisional division. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Scott from duty with 15th Inf., N.G.N.Y., to Newport News, Va., for duty with 304th Stevedore Regiment. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Major F. M. Waterbury, O.D., N.G., N.Y., to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., 27th Div., as instructor of small arms firing. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Capt. R. S. Eaton, 112th Field Art., N.G., U.S. (N.J.), is announced. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Capt. W. P. Springer, N.G.V., to U.S. service and to Springfield, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The honorable discharges of Col. J. P. Klein, 10th Inf., N.G., N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Robert M. McLean, 71st Inf., N.G., N.Y.; and Major J. E. Schuyler, 14th Inf., N.G., N.Y., from the service of the United States as of Dec. 29, 1917. (Dec. 31, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL GUARD.

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. and of N.A. in N.G. of U.S., as of date set in 1917 after each name, are announced:

To be major—Capt. W. R. Thompson, E.R.C., Oct. 2.
To be captains—Capt. M. J. Adams and J. S. Nantz, I.R.C., Aug. 15; 1st Lieut. P. M. Buck, Inf., N.A., Oct. 2.

To be first lieutenants—First Lieuts. R. S. Galligher and I. N. Sprecher, I.R.G., Aug. 15; J. Colvin, Inf., N.A., Aug. 15; C. J. Stratton and C. C. Bland, I.R.C., Aug. 15; 2d Lieuts. W. E. Stevens, Inf., N.A., Oct. 2; H. Ostergaard, J. W. Pickens, R. Showers, F. A. Wright, O. Smith, J. S. Beaves, H. Schneringer, A. B. Sperry, F. L. Burns, E. S. Powell, L. S. McElhinney, M. C. Lucky, W. B. Hankla, T. J. Powell, K. M. Decker, N. J. Amba, A. R. Andrews, V. B. Bowles and D. H. Husband, all I.R.C., Oct. 2.

To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. O. R. Larson, H. J. Acton, P. P. Chatham, E. D. Bogard and H. G. Corby, all I.R.C., Aug. 15. The officers named will report at 34th Div., Camp Cody, Denning, N.M., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)
The appointment of Sergt. 1st Class F. P. Morgan, 112th Sauer, 107th Engineers, as a second lieutenant in N.G., U.S. Supply Train, as first lieutenant in the N.G., U.S., is an-

nounced. He will report at 37th Div. for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of Master Engineer, Sr. Grade, R. C. from Dec. 12, 1917, is announced. He will report at 32d Div., Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

The appointments of 2d Lieuts. F. L. Field, I.R.C., and E. T. Thomas, Q.M.C., N.A., as second lieutenants in N.G.U.S. from Aug. 15, are announced. They will report at 29th Division, Anniston, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, N.A., is relieved from further duty with the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska. (Dec. 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Cambridge, Mass., for duty: G. R. Cordin, G. H. Northcutt and H. Washburne, Jr. (Dec. 26, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., now at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., are directed to report in person to the C.O. for duty as indicated below: J. C. Capt. Motor Car Co. 301; R. Grisewood, Motor Car Co. 302; F. B. Lees, Motor Car Co. 303; T. F. Bausman, Motor Car Co. 304; L. D. Tucker, Motor Car Co. 305; J. W. Vaughan and T. A. Jewett, Motor Cycle Co. 301; H. A. Metzger and H. H. Donnelly, Motor Cycle Co. 302; W. T. Smith, Motor Truck Co. 303; R. E. Baiman, Motor Truck Co. 309; R. A. Cunningham, M. B. Shriver, P. E. Kidder, T. D. O'Brien, R. N. Richard, F. R. Garner, Jr., L. R. Badger and G. M. Tronare, 1st Regular Div., Motor Supply Train. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. J. Mackay to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 11, as Q.M. and adjutant of depot; Capt. A. W. Whitehead to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., to command the wagon company; 1st Lieut. F. S. Alley to Little Rock, Ark., in command of fire truck and hose company; 1st Lieut. H. May, Jr., to Washington in connection with the standard military truck production; 2d Lieut. G. W. W. Myers to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. T. R. Price, Q.M.C., N.A., to captain from Dec. 19, 1917. (Dec. 28, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., will report at Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Motor Truck Co. 304 to 397, inclusive: A. R. Bell, A. F. Buchanan, E. W. Easley and C. A. Menninger. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty: E. C. Peebles, T. E. Bock and B. S. Neff. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: Capt. C. S. Dahlquist; 1st Lieut. W. H. Benduhn; 2d Lieuts. C. G. Nigh and J. J. Burke. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty: H. R. Howe, B. F. Rynd and H. B. Kingman. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Capt. M. M. Day, Q.M.C., N.A., will report in person to depot Q.M., New York, N.Y., for duty as his assistant. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. D. J. Canty, Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty in command of machine shop truck unit. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office: First Lieuts. E. F. Curtis, L. G. Thompson. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., depot Q.M., for duty: Second Lieuts. R. L. Lohse, G. V. Fuller, D. M. Meadors. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. B. P. Root, Q.M.C., N.A., as captain, Q.M.C., N.A., to rank from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: E. Von Gerichten to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; R. H. A. Green to duty with depot Q.M., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Cherry to Camp Bowie, Texas, for duty in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 352; H. E. Telling, J. C. Gorey and R. P. Compton to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in his office; R. L. Hewitt to El Paso, Texas, with Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305; R. O. Canon to Fort Worth, Texas. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with Mechanical Repair Shop Unit 805: Capt. J. E. Schillo, 1st Lieut. A. A. Van Gorp, 2d Lieuts. R. B. MacDonald, L. E. Garberg, J. P. Ryan, W. R. McComas. (Dec. 31, War D.)

The following officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty with Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 804, Fort Sam Houston: 1st Lieuts. C. Frey, H. Clay Glover, W. A. Snavely, J. A. Snavely; 2d Lieuts. R. L. Lawrence, W. J. Frazier, F. E. Mooty, J. A. Thaler. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. F. K. Espenhain and J. L. Eisner to Q.M.G. of the Army; 1st Lieut. N. H. Slack to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Mathews to Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. L. A. Mitchell to Camp Upton, N.Y., to duty in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 326; 2d Lieut. O. R. Damon to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. L. M. Steinheimer to St. Louis, Mo. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty: R. J. Friedman, C. W. Lotte, E. M. Cohen. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, will report in person to C.O. for duty as indicated: G. G. Beck, in command fire truck and hose company; C. S. Zonta, M. G. O'Neill, J. N. Baldwin and M. I. Jayne, with headquarters guard. (Dec. 31, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major P. A. Shaffer, San. C., N.A., to Washington for preparation for nutritional survey. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Major B. Johnson, San. C., N.A., will report in person to S.G. of Army for instructions. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First lieutenants of San. C., N.A., to duty as follows: D. J. McGrath to Hero Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. K. Bear to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; G. W. Keitt to Fort Riley, Kas.; D. M. MacClaire to Washington. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First lieutenants of San. C., N.A., to duty as follows: T. D. Eliot will report in person to the Surgeon General of Army; L. R. Bice to Fort Porter, N.Y., General Hospital No. 4; H. A. Ropp to Lakewood, N.J., General Hospital; C. A. Woodfield to Watertown, N.Y.; R. R. Linden to Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital; A. T. MacPherson to Lakewood, N.J., General Hospital. (Dec. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Bohrs, San. Corps, N.A., to Fort Massa, S.F. Cal., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. T. P. Davidson, San. Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. J. G. Riley to return at once to his proper station, Washington; Capt. A. W. Dux to proper station, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. Meyer McC. Dougherty to Edgewood, Md., in hospital to be constructed there; 1st Lieut. W. J. Donahay to the commanding general, Panama Canal Dept., as medical supply officer. (Dec. 31, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. A. N. Towner, V.C., N.A., to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty as division veterinarian. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Brown, V.C., N.A., to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty as division veterinarian. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Capt. G. A. Harvey, Jr., V.C., N.A., to Louisville, Ky., as division veterinarian. (Dec. 29, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Col. R. R. Raymond, Engrs., N.A., from assignment to 312th Engrs. to Honolulu, H.T., for duty as department Engr. (Dec. 27, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. F. W. Nichol, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., and report to Acting Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers, O.D., N.A., to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty: Capt. S. H. Potter, 1st Lieut. C. J. Evans, 2d Lieut. O. M. Folger. (Dec. 31, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain L. Watson, N.A., recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant from Dec. 19, 1917, to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for assignment to a regiment. (Dec. 26, War D.)

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Second Lieut. B. E. Webb, C.A., N.A., to Coast Defenses of Oahu, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Each of the following officers will proceed to the camps specified for duty: Lieut. Col. E. B. Martindale, Jr., Field Art., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; H. W. Bunday, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Logan, Texas; N. B. Rehkopf, Field Art., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; R. M. Danford, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Okla. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Capt. I. Henderson, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Meade, Adm., Md., 851st Field Art., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Capt. J. A. J. Killian, 317th Field Art., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 27, War D.)

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

First Lieut. J. P. Kellogg, 140th Machine Gun Battalion, to first Lieutenant, N.A., from Aug. 5, 1917. Lieutenant Kellogg is assigned to 20th Engrs. and will join. (Dec. 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Col. B. H. Wells, 318th Inf., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Second Lieut. W. L. Butler, Inf., N.A., to second Lieutenant, S.R.C., from Dec. 19, 1917. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Sick leave two months to Major J. E. Spingarn, 311th Inf. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Second Lieut. A. W. Osborn, Inf., N.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Each of the following officers will proceed to the camps specified: Col. W. B. Chubb, Inf., N.A., to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Wood, Field Art., N.A., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. T. D. Osborn, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Sevier, S.C.; Lieut. Col. C. B. Smith, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Logan, Texas. (Dec. 27, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

Major D. Elkins, A.G.R.C., to duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Major H. H. Adams, A.G.R.C., to duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (Dec. 28, War D.)
Major D. Elkins, A.G.R.C., to duty at Governors Island, N.Y. (Dec. 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. L. F. Langtre, Q.M.R.C., to Rantoul, Ill., for duty, relieving Capt. A. Filler, Q.M.R.C. (Dec. 28, War D.)
Capt. T. Mahoney, Q.M.R.C., will report to the commanding general, Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)
Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: O. L. Binas to Annapolis, Md., as C.O. of wagon company; C. H. Caswell to Chicago, Ill.; F. McDonald to Washington, D.C.; H. O. Cook to Spartanburg, S.C.; T. K. Schuack to Cincinnati, Ohio. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Capt. R. Bonner, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)
Capt. B. M. Day, Q.M.R.C., to duty at New York, N.Y. (Dec. 28, War D.)
The promotion of the following captains of Q.M.R.C. to the grade of major, from Dec. 22, 1917 is announced: P. A. Hedapp, B. Andrews, F. T. Hill, R. Wray, G. W. Rees, E. H. Kerr, G. Lubert, W. H. Ruddell, H. A. Hawling, C. G. Holden, J. D. McKeany, D. F. Hopkins, S. B. Massey, W. E. Hoy, G. H. Scruton, G. S. Kopple, P. Butin, G. Porger, A. L. Littell, E. V. Rhodes, J. Schocklin, O. D. Miller, M. Machie. (Dec. 29, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. W. Bailey to Washington, D.C.; Major W. J. Stone to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. E. M. Miller to Fort McPherson, Ga., Army General Hospital No. 6, with Base Hospital No. 13; Capt. J. H. Marable to Camp Upton, N.Y., with Motor Truck Co. No. 407; Capt. G. J. Oostigan to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; Capt. E. D. Thompson to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. A. Woodcock to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; 1st Lieut. F. C. Nesbit to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. E. J. Carroll to Waco, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. H. Dunnington to Av. Sec. S.C., New York, N.Y. (Dec. 26, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. G. Coumbe to Waco, Texas; Major C. D. Napier to Brooklyn, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 7, 1st Cav. Armory; Major J. B. Cooke to Garden City, N.Y., Av. General Supply Depot; Major H. M. Moses to 1st Cav. Armory, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Capt. J. H. Mettlen to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. F. B. Whitmore to C.G., Western Dept.; Capt. L. S. Lombard to Greenville, S.C.; Capt. J. H. Mustard to O.G., Western Dept.; Capt. C. Coover to Leon Springs, Texas; Capt. D. Haggard to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with an evacuation hospital to be mobilized there; Capt. G. S. Butler to Military School of Aeronautics, Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. C. Larkin to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field; O. T. Bundy and A. W. Saunders to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; J. J. Barefoot to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; E. S. Jones to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; R. E. Elvins to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 8, with Hospital Unit C. B. O. White to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; V. L. Bishop to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; J. W. Frey to Fort Jay, N.Y.; C. S. Mundy to Fort Riley, Kas.; E. F. W. Bartol to Boston, Mass., as medical member of Examining Board No. 2; E. W. Rokey to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; W. M. Sykes to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur. (Dec. 27, War D.)
First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty with Av. Sec. S.C., and to South San Antonio, Texas, for duty: W. S. Keister, W. D. Sloan and L. W. Wiggins. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty with 57th Artillery Regiment (Coast Art. Corps): C. J. Foley, J. E. Throne, W. B. Trower and E. T. Sandberg. (Dec. 27, War D.)
First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty with 58th Art. Regiment (Coast Art. Corps): A. L. Fuerth, R. F. McLeod and H. R. Hill. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Charleston, S.C., for duty with 61st Art. (C.A.C.): R. Hodges, J. G. Keapp, A. C. Strong and H. E. Wilson. (Dec. 27, War D.)
The following officers of M.R.C. to Little Rock, Ark., for duty: Capt. P. F. Rice; 1st Lieut. E. L. Collins, C. H. Charry, W. W. Martin, H. H. Mayo, R. C. Moss, W. S. Petty, G. Purdy, H. L. Raines, J. L. Tremblay, A. P. Williams and L. L. Washburn. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with 63d Art. (C.A.C.): Capt. H. D. Brown; 1st Lieut. F. J. Drake, L. L. Gibbon and D. C. Smith. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Seattle, Wash., for duty with 63d Art. (C.A.C.): Capt. A. K. Detwiller; 1st Lieut. D. W. Manson, J. J. Mertens and A. R. Nash. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Greenville, S.C., for duty: Capt. A. F. Stotts; 1st Lieut. J. M. Staughton and A. A. Willander. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Av. Sec. S.C., South San Antonio, Texas: Capt. H. T. Carriel, W. C. Moss and C. R. Riner; 1st Lieut. G. J. Juckem, H. E. Mize, J. L. Norris and J. E. Reed. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Boston, Mass., for duty with 55th Art. Regiment to be organized in the Coast Defenses of Boston: Capt. W. E. Wray; 1st Lieut. R. F. Ellison, J. G. Henson and D. B. Riley. (Dec. 27, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Fort San Antonio, Texas, for duty: Capt. A. C. Calish and T. A. Neal; 1st Lieut. S. E. Brand, W. H. Allen, E. A. Carberry, C. E. Holt, E. N. Lipe, L. E. Turrentine, W. K. Vance, Jr., and M. V. B. Waddie. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Mitchell to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Major L. E. Baldwin to Washington, D.C., Jan. 15; Capt. D. N. Rogers to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. E. D. Bell to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; Capt. P. Norris from duty with 11th Inf. Chicksa-munga Park, Ga., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Evacuation Hospital No. 6; Capt. C. J. Bellefleur to South San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 10, Kelly Field; Capt. F. W. White and 1st Lieut. D. D. Stowell with Av. Sec. S.C., New York, N.Y. (Dec. 28, War D.)



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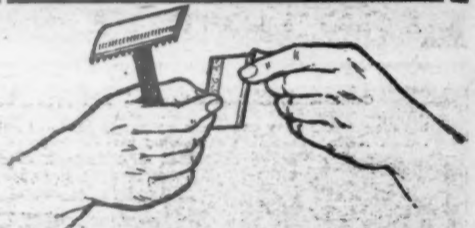


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Capt. I. J. Jones, M.R.C., to Cristobal as surgeon at Fort de Lesseps. (Dec. 5, P.C.D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: T. J. Kirwin to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; G. V. Litchfield to Fort Totten, N.Y., with 58th Art. Regiment, C.A.C.; C. A. Hensley to Chickamauga Park, Ga., reorganization camp, with 11th Inf.; J. M. Smithwick to Western Dept.; C. Pius telegraph on Jan. 20 to C.G., Western Dept.; H. G. Munson to Admiral, Md.; W. A. Ricard to Metuchen, N.J.; M. J. Freeman to American Filling Plant, Edgewood, Md.; G. D. Troutman to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. from duty at New York to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty: Capt. H. M. Bonniwell, E. E. Clark, E. F. Cooke and W. W. DeWolfe; 1st Lieut. D. L. Belding, R. S. Cunningham, C. G. Dennett, J. D. Dickson, R. T. Gilchrist, C. D. Hamilton, T. A. Hartgraves, O. C. Hirsch, J. Hrabik, G. A. Landmann, N. E. Leake, J. J. Martin, T. R. Maxwell, J. E. Meyer, H. Plotz and W. M. Stahl. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., for duty with headquarters and three batteries of a trench mortar battalion: Capt. S. A. Moulton and 1st Lieut. C. B. Renz. (Dec. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to South San Antonio, Texas, for duty: R. G. Cressman, W. J. Scott and S. E. Lyon. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to San Francisco for duty with 65th Art. (C.A.C.): Capt. L. A. Wescott; 1st Lieut. R. Engl. T. S. Fleming and H. V. Mellinger. (Dec. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty: T. M. Hall, E. A. Hoefler, T. W. Meneses, A. M. Randall, L. U. Randall, L. H. Stern and W. W. Walton. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. Garden City, N.Y., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Major J. C. Gittings; Capt. P. Bartlett, C. S. Cole, N. L. Doming, F. H. Knight, E. F. Krug, C. A. Lamson, F. M. Meader and W. J. Monaghan; 1st Lieut. P. J. Barone, C. F. Becker, W. G. Berlucchi, F. A. Brayton, A. P. Dellett, W. C.

Dyer, C. F. Kuhn, T. Miller, W. H. Ordway, G. K. Smith and I. S. Tassman. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Sick leave for one month to Major W. E. Leighton, M.O. R.C. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. J. Doering to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. L. Logan and 1st Lieut. E. R. Van Cott, with A.S., S.C. to South San Antonio, Texas; Capt. E. M. Coleman to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. S. A. Mahady to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Capt. A. M. Kane to Wrightstown, N.J. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of the following captains in the M.R.C. as majors from Dec. 22, 1917, is announced: Capt. H. Fox, L. K. Graves, L. B. Mitchell, H. S. Moore, B. P. Norvell, E. W. Peck, H. B. Reynolds, E. H. Schorer, J. G. Strohm, E. E. Tull, R. A. Wilson, J. A. Martin. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants, M.R.C., to duty Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Hospital Train No. 32: L. G. Brackett, P. J. Conroy. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Av. S., S.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, for duty: Capt. F. Bowman, H. J. Jurgens, E. C. McIsaac, A. P. Webb; 1st Lieut. W. R. Haynie, T. D. Rowland, G. W. Thune, J. F. Wood. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., for duty with the 59th Infantry: Capt. W. Verity; 1st Lieut. G. G. Kalmus, H. C. Kincaid, W. Westrate, D. Wyatt. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants, M.R.C., to duty with Hospital Train No. 33, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.: W. B. Canter, S. A. Drennen. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: First Lieut. R. W. Reynolds and F. E. Solier. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants, M.R.C., to duty with the Av. S., S.C., San Antonio, Texas: S. E. Brown, S. E. Mitchell. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. St. G. Brumbaugh to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; W. R. Reeves to Linda Vista, Cal.; J. A. Pries to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; J. W. Parker, Jr., to Camp Wadsworth,

Spartanburg, S.C.; E. B. Saye to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; M. R. Reiber to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; R. W. Avery to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., on Jan. 13; R. G. Strong to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; A. A. Stone to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; S. Topkins, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; H. A. Reye, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C.; J. H. Stotter, Fort Myer, Va. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of the following first lieutenants in M.R.C. as captains from Dec. 22, 1917, is announced: First Lieut. C. G. Campbell, J. R. Claypool, P. B. Coble, K. C. Eberly, C. D. Holmes, G. T. Johnson, W. F. Macklin, R. L. Morris, J. M. Smith, S. P. Berry, F. L. Biscoe, R. Bloom, J. B. Brickell, S. G. Brooks, W. L. Cornwell, W. A. Delsell, E. H. Falconer, O. G. Feaster, C. A. Glover, H. Grieger, C. D. Haas, J. W. Hill, U. B. Harris, E. B. Hodskins, C. B. Hopkins, T. G. Howe, J. H. Irwin, L. K. Lunt, G. L. McGonigle, H. W. McKay, E. C. Major, H. S. Marland, G. D. Marshall, F. W. Merritt, S. S. Moody, F. R. Mount, J. H. Nesbitt, J. B. Richardson, Jr., L. Rudolph, H. Smythe, M. L. Townsend, L. M. Van Meter. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major D. A. K. Steele to Lakewood, N.J., U.S.A. Gen. Hospital; Capt. H. H. Roberts to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Capt. A. D. Finlayson to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; Capt. A. D. Finlayson to duty at Jacksonville; Capt. E. M. Colie, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to organizing and commanding Hospital Train No. 33; Capt. A. H. Roler, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to duty for organizing and commanding Hospital Train No. 32; 1st Lieut. B. O. Raulston to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. F. H. Hillier to Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital; 1st Lieut. F. M. Hillier to Lakewood, N.J., U.S.A. General Hospital. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with the Av. C., S.C., San Antonio, Texas: Capt. E. R. Bucklew; 1st Lieut. R. B. Pryor, I. W. Steiner. (Dec. 31, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: L. Evans to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; E. E. MacGibbon and W. McDougal to Fort McPherson, Ga., Army General Hospital No. 6, with Base Hospital No. 26 (State University of Minnesota). (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. D. B. Langell, D.R.C., to duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. O. Kolar, D.R.C., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants, D.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty with 20th Engineers: H. H. Eisler, L. Rossman. (Dec. 31, War D.)

First lieutenants, D.R.C., to Morrison, Va., concentration camp, for duty: S. H. Baldwin, J. S. Goodwin, O. W. Holmes. (Dec. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. J. T. Williams, Jr., D.R.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Officers of V.R.C. to the places mentioned for duty: Second Lieut. F. W. Hueben, Meridian, Miss.; R. King, Birmingham, Ala.; V. P. Pruden, Memphis, Tenn. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. V. Baker and G. I. Fergus, V.R.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

Majors B. J. Lambert and C. H. Miller, E.R.C., now attached to 23d Engrs., are assigned to that regiment for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Capt. G. W. McIver, Jr., E.R.C., from 114th Engrs. and assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. M. E. Ready and F. K. McIntosh, E.R.C., are assigned to 28th Engrs. for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. H. Barrett, E.R.C., is attached to 28th Engrs. for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. L. H. Ashmun, E.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to duty as follows: M. E. Gilmore assigned to 305th Engrs. and will report to regimental commander; J. O. Kutz to Washington, D.C.; C. F. Lacombe from 25th Engrs. to Washington, D.C.; A. N. Peters and G. H. Atchley assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; O. E. Malsbury assigned to 3d Engrs., Corozal, C.Z.; F. W. Seckelton, Ohio; W. M. Torrance is relieved from duty with 23d Engrs. and will proceed to Washington, D.C.; J. L. Jones to Washington, D.C.; H. R. Kingsley assigned to 3d Engrs.; A. G. Hatch assigned to 25th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; A. W. Burgen assigned to 318th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. S. L. Smith, E.R.C., is assigned to 514th Service Battalion for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First lieutenants of E.R.C. assigned to 515th Service Battalion, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty: E. M. Ornitz, J. D. Arnett, D. A. Starbuck, W. H. Meyer and J. R. Hall. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C. assigned to 515th Service Battalion for duty: Capt. O. Van Deventer, H. C. Blake, E. K. Davis, A. B. Kissack and A. P. Gamble; 2d Lieut. J. W. Prior, C. A. Gillette, W. E. Gill, R. M. Heim and J. V. Fleming. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. H. E. Dexter, E.R.C., as first lieutenant from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 514th Service Battalion, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Capt. W. G. Burns and L. A. Jones; 1st Lieut. H. C. Ray, J. R. Watson, J. T. Mockler and C. G. Wright; 2d Lieut. R. L. Langenheim, S. L. Aichel, W. G. Martin, W. P. Mitchell and A. W. Turner. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers of E.R.C. in the grades as indicated from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced: Capt. J. L. Maher as first lieutenant; 1st Lieut. L. Thompson, S. W. Daykin and S. A. Greenstone as second lieutenants. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with 104th Engrs. and assigned to 510th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va., for duty: First Lieut. J. M. Bradford, J. L. Draper and C. E. Hawkins. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. H. L. Bowly, E.R.C., as major from Dec. 22, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C. to 510th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va., for duty: Capt. J. W. Ogier, T. H. Maxwell, F. H. Abbott, N. R. Willard and E. W. Wilson; 1st Lieut. G. P. Vulte and H. K. Wilson; 2d Lieut. H. J. Palets, W. W. Sprague, C. H. Thacher, W. W. Wenholz and G. E. White. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with 312th Engrs. and assigned to 512th Service Battalion for duty: Capt. J. L. Buchanan, W. H. Carden, A. C. Bradley, D. Corsa and J. S. Walton; 1st Lieut. G. Fiske, R. C. Shand, J. C. Leavell, R. R. Math and C. R. Maris; 2d Lieut. C. T. Myers, S. R. Seab, B. M. Casteel, T. F. Watson and W. K. Lee. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of the following first and second lieutenants, E.R.C., as captains and first lieutenants, E.R.C., with rank from Dec. 14, 1917, is announced: To be captains—First Lieut. T. T. Jones, H. A. Wortham and C. G. Fradin. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. A. VanNess and P. C. Satterthwaite. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. from temporary duty with 806th Engrs. and assigned to 511th Service Battalion, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty: Capt. G. E. A. Fairley; 2d Lieut. J. A. Zilinski, N. F. Brown, J. C. Snyden, V. G. Burdick and A. W. Harvey. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 511th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va., for duty: Capt. L. M. Schoonmaker, H. E. Shore and E. A. Keys. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 511th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va., for duty: First Lieut. H. B. Hills, J. R. Brown, G. S. McKee and J. H. Roper. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of the following second lieutenants, E.R.C., as first lieutenants from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced: R. O. Shriver, S. Wright and C. W. Lewis. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Russell, E.R.C., to major from Dec. 13, 1917. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The following officers of E.R.C. assigned to 513th Service Battalion for duty: Capt. S. W. Williams; 1st Lieut. B. J. Paulette, F. J. Kramer, A. F. Victor, E. R. Meredith and F. T. Paul; 2d Lieut. G. E. Gray, W. B. Ewer, J. L. Head, J. C. Stirtion and W. W. Cowie. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. H. L. Bowly, E.R.C., as major from Dec. 25, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. O. F. Allen, E.R.C., as major from Nov. 18, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. R. B. Hubbard, E.R.C., as first lieutenant from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)



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The appointment of 2d Lieut. J. D. Monette, E.R.C., as first lieutenant from Dec. 13, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to 515th Service Battalion, Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: J. W. Musiam, A. R. Lord and D. F. Black. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: J. Stone, jr., assigned to 33d Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; H. G. Curtis assigned to 514th Service Battalion, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Epstein assigned to 511th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va.; H. T. Munn assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; R. S. Tilden assigned to 25th Engrs.; R. W. Grower assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; C. H. J. Hale assigned to 38th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; C. D. Curtis assigned to 41st Engrs., Camp American University, D.C.; F. S. Wells assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: S. Seiferth assigned to duty with 33d Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; H. O. Orr to Washington, D.C.; R. Jarden to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Camp American University, D.C.; W. P. Holben assigned to Engr. Motor Transport Service, Fort Myer, Va.; P. T. Gash and G. R. Stevens assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; R. Foulkrod assigned to 26th Engrs.; E. L. Harshbarger assigned to 319th Engrs., Camp Fremont, Cal.; T. J. Harris assigned to 319th Engr. Train, Camp Fremont, Cal. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers of E.R.C. in grades as indicated, with rank from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced: Capt. R. E. Child, W. N. Vance, O. A. Piper and C. Anderson as majors; 1st Lieuts. A. W. Newberry, J. L. Berry, A. W. Bryan, C. E. Hetrick, W. B. Brigham, C. W. Heinecke, G. E. Gray and L. G. Metcalf as captains; 2d Lieuts. R. W. Reynolds, E. A. Arnold, G. V. McKeever, R. McRae, J. R. Hayes, H. D. Farmer, W. B. Cunnane, jr., G. W. Null and B. M. Barnes as first lieutenants. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. now attached to 20th Engrs. are assigned to that regiment for duty accordingly: First Lieuts. C. A. Schweissenger, jr., C. E. Hetrick and 2d Lieut. S. C. Watkins. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major J. C. Watkins to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. C. F. Wagoner report by letter to officer in charge of cantonment construction, Washington; 1st Lieut. A. B. Goodwin and 2d Lieut. J. W. Magee to Washington Barracks, D.C. with Engr. pontoon train; 2d Lieut. J. G. Dorrance to Washington, D.C. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty with U.S. Geological Survey for military mapping: First Lieut. F. W. Hughes and 2d Lieut. C. A. Ecklund. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C., now attached to 20th Engrs., are assigned to that regiment for duty: Capt. L. S. Miller, G. M. Talbot, J. P. Furbeck, C. T. Starr, J. M. Farrin, G. F. Miles, M. J. Uhrich, F. W. Howard, J. H. Carnine, A. T. Witbeck, H. W. Durham, L. L. Linton, F. B. Dewar and J. W. Harris, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Feigel, M. E. Jepson, W. T. Smith, D. R. Fraser, V. P. Reimer, E. J. Ducey, S. C. Foster, A. L. Burridge and R. D. Gladding; 2d Lieuts. W. L. Humphrey, jr., F. L. Moore, J. D. Callery, jr., W. W. McKinney, R. P. Lent, J. G. Norton and J. R. Hess. (Dec. 28, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers of Engr.E.C. in the grades as indicated, from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced: Captains to be majors: W. H. Langan, W. H. Allen, J. L. Buchanan, S. W. Williams, G. H. Gray, J. de Tarnowsky, J. A. Mannington, H. G. Smith, C. Vandeventer, O. T. Dunlap, J. A. Gilman, R. O'Leary, M. Blanchard, J. C. Watkins, J. H. Skaggs, H. Stephens, E. C. Heron, S. R. Elliott and R. I. Randolph. First lieutenants to be captains: A. A. Jones, C. S. Stevenson, J. M. Cohen, L. A. Henderson, H. E. Snyder, H. E. Schmidt, D. A. Wallace, B. H. Liskow and W. H. Kobbe. Second lieutenants to be captains: W. T. Stevenson and P. W. Ott. Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: A. M. Major, V. J. Flanagan, F. A. Forty, D. E. Rohrer, W. B. Crosby, C. A. Moon, T. K. Rothermund, W. L. Felt, C. W. Haupt, E. B. Polister, E. O. Francisco, F. P. Gash, G. Lyndes McCurdy, E. C. Crane, E. A. Kane, F. D. Myers, A. O. Day, E. J. Fearing, J. B. Estabrook, W. W. McKinney, S. C. Watkins, C. A. Holton, N. Hulme, C. M. Hoskinson, J. T. L. Brooks, D. H. Rowe, R. M. Easton, C. G. Will, R. L. Hermann, R. Walton Edmondson, E. M. Blake. (Dec. 28, War D.)

The appointment of Dec. 11, 1917, of the following officers, Engr. R.C. in grades as indicated, with rank from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced: Capt. J. MacMillan, C. E. Bressler, G. V. Lintner, F. J. Boland, G. H. Wilson, jr., M. J. Uhrich and J. K. James as first lieutenants. First Lieuts. V. L. Sylliansen, L. L. Krigbaum, O. J. Chaffins, H. C. Darling, A. G. Weber, F. P. Gowan, F. E. Roper, D. D. Smith, P. M. Mosier, A. L. Boley, G. W. Davis, R. E. Herman as second lieutenants. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of 2d Lieut. G. L. Smith, E.R.C., to the same grade, O.A.R.C., from Oct. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. S. L. Carter, E.R.C., to duty as a member of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, relieving Capt. J. Zug, E.R.C., of this duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of 1st Lieut. W. R. Matheny, E.R.C., to captain, S.R.C., from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The appointment of the following officers of E.R.C. in the grades indicated, from Dec. 11, 1917, is announced: Capt. J. E. Cassidy, J. H. House, jr., F. W. Albert, J. P. Leaf, J. W. Ogier, G. E. A. Fairley, W. L. Law, S. L. Smith, L. E. Robbe, C. T. Starr, G. Blow, H. W. Durham, J. F. Trumbull, J. Caccavajo, E. M. Graves and H. L. McMillan as majors. First Lieuts. J. H. Anderson, A. T. Shurick, B. B. Browne, H. H. Allen, J. N. Perry, W. Wood, H. Austin, G. W. Cobb, C. D. Curtis, H. S. Richards, J. W. Dougherty, J. H. Randolph, J. B. Stuart, J. O. Akers, G. Orr, R. O. Berlin, P. M. Butler, L. A. Cross, F. H. Knauff, W. F. Pond, R. W. Berdeau, R. B. Dayton as captains. Second Lieuts. J. W. McClure, K. B. Birney, J. S. Curley, A. McLean, jr., T. A. Ward, T. M. Allen, W. H. Friesell, jr., C. B. Steel, A. M. Randolph, G. B. Dobyns, O. W. Kennedy, A. R. Williams, T. S. Burns, T. H. Beddall, B. S. Crawford, W. A. Sterling, P. K. McGill, J. D. Callery, H. C. Orr, J. Edwards, jr., W. S. McCormick, O. Lichtenberg and C. E. Smith as first lieutenants. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. C. Taylor, E.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Engrs., for duty. (Dec. 31, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. M. E. Tennant; 1st Lieuts. R. H. Dickson, R. G. Graham and L. Hoffman. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. L. P. Holland, O.R.C., to duty at Edgewood, Md. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. from duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., for duty: First Lieuts. A. C. Gunnsalus, O. C. Ross, G. H. Baker and V. V. Eby, O.R.C.; 2d Lieuts. H. E. Witt, Ord. N.A.; J. W. Nicolls, E. M. Hart, H. W. Couper and F. T. Schultz, O.R.C. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Acting C. of O., Washington, for duty: Majors C. L. McKeehan and B. B. Lathbury; Capt. M. S. Huey and O. Minton; 1st Lieut. W. G. Ziegler; 2d Lieuts. F. L. Benscoter and E. B. Luitwieler. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Capt. E. C. McCune, O.R.C., appointed acting Q.M. at the Tuckahoe Ordnance Depot, Tuckahoe, N.J. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. O. H. Dawson, O.R.C., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Rock Island, Ill., for duty: Capt. H. E. Thorne, O. Fiedler, C. Lee, J. D. Foley, jr., and J. J. Costa; 1st Lieuts. H. H. Kessler, B. T. Stevens, R. S. Dodge, W. G. LeFevre, P. P. Williams, G. F. Batchelder, P. W. Kerr, D. R. Harrington, H. H. Crow and O. L. Etheridge. (Dec. 28, War D.)

The following officers of O.R.C. to Kenosha, Wis., instruction school at the Nash Motors Co. for duty: Capt. G. A. Wells, J. R. Willits, H. Tallant, E. L. Haas, C. C. Coddling and D. E. Denneen; 1st Lieuts. O. Davey, C. A. Connell, M. C. Carroll, W. G. Zindel, L. R. Yeager, J. L. Snyder, G. R. Eisenhauer, K. D. Brown, S. L. Barabee, W. C. Schlottbeck, J. Orlander, B. K. Sheldon, L. S. Padlock and H. L. Felt; 2d Lieuts. L. L. Witter and F. J. Mooney. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Capt. F. H. French, O.R.C., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 28, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to acting captains of Ordnance, Washington, for duty: Majors F. R. Ayer, J. G. Scrugham, G. F. Wells and E. J. Noble; Capt. S. Nicholson, W. T. Burdette, C. W. Townsley, A. Russell, E. A. Main, J. D. Monney; 1st Lieuts. L. Kaufman, V. Gotsman, R. F. Henn, R. H. Dickson, H. Stokes, W. H. Walt, W. S. Pampel, L. R. Bandler, R. G. Graham and E. E. Chiles; 2d Lieuts. G. M. Douthett, L. P. Kent, I. A. Chapman, H. H. Buggie and R. J. Boligano. (Dec. 29, War D.)

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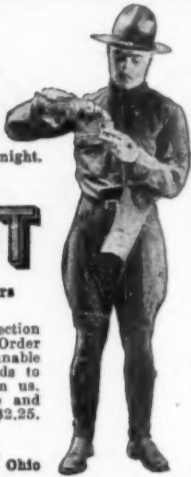
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Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major T. Kirk to Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. J. M. Davis and J. O. Hazle, New York, N.Y., Albemarle Bldg.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Roche to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal; 1st Lieut. A. H. Johnson to Detroit, Mich., Lodge Bros.; 2d Lieut. G. B. Luerssen to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers, O.R.C. to Rock Island, Ill., for duty: Capt. E. F. Gebhart, A. E. Woody, C. F. Worfolk, F. R. Chaudet; 1st Lieut. R. E. Hubert, R. G. Pogue, M. Chisholm, Jr., R. C. Hershiser, W. J. Baer, G. S. Schaller; 2d Lieut. G. A. Giorioff, F. G. Helm, O. L. Kampschafer. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers, O.R.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, for duty, training of recruits: Capt. E. Field and B. L. Eaton; 1st Lieut. F. M. Walter; 2d Lieut. W. C. Bliss. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following officers from Sandy Hook, N.J., to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground, for duty: Major R. H. Somers and Capt. S. P. Spalding, O.D.; Capt. Frits P. Lindh, Infantry, D.O.L. Captains, O.R.C.: J. E. Fullam, A. L. Loomis, F. S. Day, Jr. First lieutenants, O.R.C.: R. D. Culver, P. Winslow, G. R. Metcalf, Jr., A. P. Paine, C. H. Dickson, Jr., H. T. Freeman, S. K. Bushnell, R. O. E. Johnson, A. Schaller, H. B. Taylor, G. S. Dickinson, J. W. Mailler, E. W. Boley, E. W. Goodaire, J. B. Voorhees, H. K. Eilers, E. C. Smith, D. O. Tylee, H. C. Strohm. Second lieutenants, O.R.C.: D. E. Hill, L. J. Rhein, F. E. Mehrhoff, P. O. Potts, W. M. Hough. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. E. Murphy and 2d Lieut. E. J. Contois to duty in Washington; Capt. H. F. Flowers to duty at New York, N.Y., Albemarle Bldg.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Booth to duty at Washington; 1st Lieut. W. J. Demorest, Springfield, Mass.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Kent to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Floercky to Moline, Ill., Moline Forge and Machine Company; 2d Lieut. H. H. Rogers to Rock Island, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Karl L. Thielscher to Turner, Md.; 2d Lieut. O. W. McMahon to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 2d Lieut. S. E. Swanker to duty at Hoboken, N.J., at the plant of Keuffel and Esser company. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: Capt. J. W. McElroy, M. P. Rumney, F. W. Witherell, 1st Lieut. C. V. Hahn, E. D. Channell, J. G. Damon, G. H. Boyer, 2d Lieut. E. P. Abbott, H. C. Maul, Jr., H. Ash, E. H. Loeb. (Dec. 29, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The promotion of the following captains and first lieutenants, S.R.C., to major from Dec. 22, 1917, is announced: Capt. J. A. Murphy, J. C. Grant, L. W. Ainsworth, P. D. Foster, G. B. Smith, E. W. Sloan, D. Reeves, G. Babcock, A. E. Whitworth, S. R. Todd, E. B. Craft and 1st Lieut. S. T. Moore. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The appointment of following first lieutenants, S.R.C., as captains from Dec. 21, 1917, is announced: First Lieut. F. W. Olmstead, J. E. Hagus, R. B. Whiteside, W. E. Palmer, E. J. Wessen, N. Helmer, J. P. Flood, C. I. Hoppough, J. T. Quinn, W. H. Fairbanks, L. M. Powers, L. R. Romesburg, A. R. Palmer, W. W. Henry, F. Hamilton, O. P. Johnson, J. H. Burch, L. G. Carson, J. A. Perry, L. I. Rose, L. Murphy, E. N. Reeves, L. McMahon, A. Garinger, R. W. Sherwin, E. M. Stannard, G. C. Pratt, H. W. Peters, C. H. Burkhead, M. H. Stockinger, M. A. Struby, D. E. Moore, A. Burton, C. E. Edmundson, J. B. Baker, H. G. Kelly, P. D. Nevins, J. Hamilton, J. P. Morris, S. E. Karigan, L. R. Moses, A. D. McLay, F. I. Conley, B. Wedgewood, W. S. Solomon. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers, S.R.C., to duty at Chicago, Ill.: First Lieut. G. Z. Flanders; 2d Lieut. C. S. Pack; 1st Lieut. C. H. Martin, E. M. Harding and R. M. Phinney; 2d Lieut. A. E. Manheimer. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Capt. W. Knight, S.R.C. to New York, N.Y., for duty with the 414th Telegraph Battalion (Railroad). (Dec. 29, War D.) Second Lieut. D. R. Seagrave, S.R.C., to duty at Little Silver, N.J. (Dec. 29, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: 1st Lieut. R. Sedgwick, Jr., to Fort Sil, Okla.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Chamberlain, C. A. Rankin and J. W. McElroy to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Oray to Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. V. Dammann to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. W. Benner to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. V. Trevenen to Morrison, Va.; 2d Lieut. D. T. Johnston to Chief Signal Officer of Army. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty Washington, D.C.: Capt. L. Oldfield and L. J. de Milhau, 1st Lieut. H. E. Whitney and W. E. Dickinson. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., will report in person to Chief S.O. of Army for duty: 1st Lieut. F. E. Hoyt, J. Black, T. Ford, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. E. Knox. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington for duty: Major N. M. Roblee, Major M. M. Kobler, Capt. S. W. Kessler, 1st Lieut. H. Gilbert, O. L. Sifford, J. M. Beck, G. P. Miller, L. A. Folger, 2d Lieut. A. T. Meyers, R. MacDonald, W. M. Steever, V. B. Shaw and H. M. Ford. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. H. Roberts, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Portland, Ore., Col. B. P. Disque, S.C., Yeon Bldg., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to C.S.O., Washington, for duty: Major M. D. Stone and R. McCracken; Capt. L. V. Froment; 1st Lieut. J. M. Mulford and H. M. Jones; 2d Lieut. H. Hayden, W. J. Foster and M. Lahti. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. T. F. Du Puy to Dallas, Texas, Love Field; 1st Lieut. C. Tunstall, Av. Depot, Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. N. Cowham to Love Field, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. T. E. Baxter, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Fisher to Fairfield, Ohio, Aviation General Supply Depot, Wilbur Wright Field; 1st Lieut. C. E. Vollmayer to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Harrington to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. K. E. Griffith to Aviation Depot, Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. F. B. Wasserboehr and J. Beveridge, Jr., to Mount Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field; 2d Lieut. J. R. Ridlon to Waltham, Mass. (Dec. 29, War D.)

First lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty, Aviation Depot, Garden City, N.Y.: H. B. Hartman, E. Love, W. D. Robbins, E. Butts, Jr. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. G. A. Knight to Washington, D.C., to duty; Capt. C. B. Crane to Berkeley, Cal., School of Military Aeronautics, University of California; Capt. E. B. Black to duty, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Turcott and E. C. Turner to duty, Aviation Balloon School, Fort Omaha; 1st Lieut. H. M. Graham to duty, Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. R. C. Burky, Camp Taliaferro, Hicks, Texas; 2d Lieut. G. P. Ames to Mount Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field. (Dec. 31, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. E. L. Searl, Jr., O.R.C., to duty Austin, Texas, for aviation training. (Dec. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Major A. Brumage, F.A.R.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The provisional appointment of J. L. D. Corey, second lieutenant, C.A.R.C., as provisional second lieutenant in C.A.C. of Regular Army, is announced. He will report in person to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. S. H. Foster, C.A.R.C., to Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. T. Lawson, C.A., N.A., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Major C. W. O. Deering, Inf., R.C., from further duty with 25th Infantry, and will report to the department commander for assignment. (Dec. 17, H.D.)

Capt. P. K. Fletcher, I.R.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. W. D. O'Brien, I.R.C., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Officers of I.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. A. Tiffany to Canadian Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Bingham to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics, for aviation training; 2d Lieut. J. A. Doyle to duty Camp Upton; 2d Lieut. F. E. Catter to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. (Dec. 28, War D.) Second Lieut. Angus G. McKinnon, I.R.C., to Austin, Texas, Jan. 12, University of Texas, for training as an aviator. (Dec. 29, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. P. K. Fletcher, I.R.C.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Ashmun, E.R.C. (Dec. 26, War D.)



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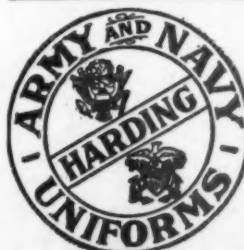
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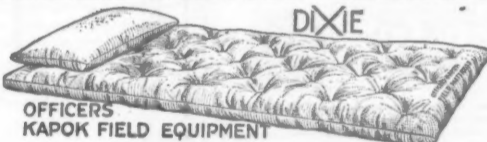
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Mrs. Mills, widow of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and president of the Army Service League, announces that that organization was formed for the duration of the war and in order that, as speedily as possible, all the men in the Army of the United States might have additional warm garments. To facilitate this there was a big central committee formed, and this was composed of many committees representing all branches of the Service. Each branch, such as Infantry, Cavalry, etc., will, as far as possible, look out for the men in their own branch of the Service. There is to be a chairman, secretary and treasurer of each committee—all these women composing, with the officers of the central committee, a finance committee. To be brought before this last committee for discussion and later the result of the discussion to be laid before the whole organization, will be the subject of dues; whether there shall be one committee formed, to buy at wholesale the cloth and wool necessary for sweaters and such garments; whether the money collected by every person and branch shall be turned over to the central committee treasurer and money desired for each branch be drawn from this treasurer. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the Army Service League is a temporary organization, and that as soon as the war is over it ceases to exist.

From one of the new Army camps the publisher of a camp paper sent an appeal for advertising to Robert W. Macbeth of the Macbeth Art Galleries in New York City, saying: "After thorough study of the soldiers' needs we are confident that he will buy from you to complete his equipment." Mr. Macbeth issues a little art

paper of his own in which he makes the comment on this proposition that: "The picture suggested of 'Sammy' digging a trench with a 'choice little gem' on his back is alluring!"

"Ben Butler and the 'Stolen Spoons'" is the title of an article by William Dana Orcutt in the January issue of the North American Review. Though a study of General Butler's unpublished correspondence, Mr. Orcutt quite clears that officer's memory of the shadow that has hung over it through the persistency of this silvery legend. General Butler's letters on the subject make enjoyable reading and will bring confusion to those who have repeated the "stolen spoon" tale.

The American Medical Military Aid Association has been incorporated in New York. The purpose of the association is "to give voluntary medical aid and voluntary assistance to the dependent families of enlisted men in the U.S. Army and Navy." The directors are Drs. John Ernest Gignoux, Wolff Freudenthal, Mary L. E. Daly McLean, Freeman F. Wood, Isadore L. Hill and Robert Emery Brennan, Mrs. Florence Eno Graves and Mr. Willis G. Nash, all of New York.

A poem entitled "We've Done Our Hitch in Hell," which appeared in our issue of Dec. 22, Chaplain Clements of the 5th Field Artillery believed was composed by some men of Battalion D of that regiment. F. B. Camp, "the soldier poet," now writes from Los Angeles, Cal., to say that he is the author of the poem, and that it appears

on page 20 of his recent volume of verse "American Soldier Ballads."

U.S. Marines at the Port Royal, S.C., station have a new invention, a musical instrument called a "bazooka," says a Marine Corps note. The "bazooka" is a simple contrivance, consisting of but two pieces of gas pipe and a funnel, but its secret is in the playing. It is said that the Marine Corps Jazz Band is the only one in the world that boasts of a "bazooka."

"There is one American Army officer who is taking no chances," writes a correspondent of the New York World. "It was told of him that he recently refused to move part of his troops because they had not received the regulation hat cords. His explanation was that his predecessor has been court-martialed for doing the very thing he refused to do."

The Rainwear Company informs us that an Army officer recently returned from France has ordered 200 of its "Raynoff" coats for his camp, and that he also informed the company that "General Pershing has ordered several thousand of this type of coat from England for our Army officers now in France."

There are now 250 candidates for the Naval Academy in Annapolis attending the Naval preparatory schools there. They are arriving constantly. The next examination is in February.

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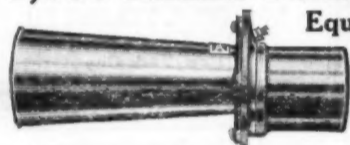
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 can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant
 and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United
 States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Depart-
 ment Changes, including No. 21, November 9, 1917; also Appendix D, dated Sep-
 tember 18, 1917, for use with U.S. Rifle, model 1917 (Enfield).

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